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MINISTER ON POSSIBLE U.S. ACTION ON RICE IMPORTS

OW090645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Mutsuki Kato, Japan's agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, indicated Thursday that the Office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) may start a formal inquiry into Japan's rice import restrictions that could lead to possible retaliatory actions against Japan. In a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after Thursday morning's cabinet meeting, Kato said he is not optimistic about the situation in the U.S. concerning a suit filed before USTR by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act protesting unfair trade practices abroad. The RMA claims Japan's refusal to import U.S. rice is unfair.

Nakasone asked Kato to make every effort to appeal to the USTR to turn down RMA's suit through concerted actions of the related ministries and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, officials said.

Kato also told Nakasone there is a move in the U.S. to take up the rice issue by the Economic Policy Council which deals with major economic problems and USTR may make its formal decision before a U.S.-imposed deadline of Oct. 27.

Meanwhile, the government reiterated its stand at Thursday's cabinet session that Japan should not liberalize its imports of rice on the grounds that there is no guarantee Japan would always be able to import the necessary amount of rice. The government also made clear it would maintain its policy of controlling rice production, prices and imports, officials said.

Nakasone, Kuranari Discuss Issue

OW091155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday to press the U.S. Government not to accept an appeal from U.S. rice millers for liberalization of the Japanese rice market, a senior Foreign Ministry official said. The request was made in relation to an appeal to the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) on September 10 by U.S. rice millers for the liberalization of the Japanese rice market based on section 301 of the Trade Act. The millers demanded that the USTR start negotiations on the issue with the Japanese Government.

Nakasone requested Kuranari to take necessary steps, including possible sending of a special envoy, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the official said.

According to the official, Kuranari stressed the need for Japan to arm itself with arguments adequate to explain why it will be difficult for Japan to open its rice market and to counter the U.S. pressure based resort to claims of unfair trade practices. He did not specify the actual arguments, the official said.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT

SK090825 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 8 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October editorial: "A Demonstration of Korean-Chinese Friendship, Which Has Been Strengthened and Developed"]

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, who paid an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, returned home on 6 October after successfully completing the schedule of his visit. Comrade Li Xiannian has visited our country on many occasions as an intimate friend of our people. Despite his old age, he once again visited, this time as PRC president.

Our people warmly greeted and enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Li Xiannian as the friendly envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. The hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang dashed to the streets stretching more than 8 kilometers, welcoming Comrade Li Xiannian, and demonstrating, our people's warm friendship toward the Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian held talks to discuss a series of matters of mutual concern, including the question of developing relations of friendship between the two countries. Through meetings and talks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian further deepened relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and once again confirmed the common aspirations of the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries to positively struggle to further strengthen and develop the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship, to accelerate socialist construction, and to protect peace in Asia and the world.

Indeed, the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian demonstrated Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been strengthened and developed, serving another important opportunity to further develop relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and China. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over, and warmly celebrate the attainment of great success in Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country.

As was clearly demonstrated during Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country, Korean-Chinese friendship is one that no force can destroy. In a speech delivered at a banquet arranged for Comrade Li Xiannian, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared: Just as the leaders of our two countries have always proudly stressed, the relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples are not ordinary ones. These relations are relations of special friendship which could only exist among true revolutionary comrades and relations of solid friendship, which possess a long and historical tradition.

Korean-Chinese friendship is solid friendship, possessing a long and historical tradition -- friendship which has been cultivated in blood. In the past, the invincibility and vitality of Korean-Chinese friendship has been fully proven. During the arduous joint struggle to achieve national liberation and during our people's fatherland liberation war -- during the period of socialist revolution and construction in the two countries -- the Korean and Chinese people jointly struggled in the same trench, shedding blood, and mutually and closely cooperated with each other, sharing weal and woe. While so doing, the peoples of Korea and China linked their destinies as one [lanaro] and firmly abided by fidelity as intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and as class brothers.

We cannot imagine the vitality of Korean-Chinese friendship without true comradely friendship, deep trust, and unshakable revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the parties and governments of the two countries. By mutually and frequently exchanging visits, the leaders of the parties and governments of Korea and China have cultivated relations of intimacy based on true comradely friendship, deep trust, and revolutionary fidelity, and have developed the excellent tradition of discussing matters of common concern and of taking necessary joint actions as demanded by the situation.

In recent years, through meetings held in Pyongyang and Beijing on many occasions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping have developed relations of intimacy and made the flower garden of Korean-Chinese friendship blossom much more beautifully. By visiting China in June 1983, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il opened bright prospects for strengthening and developing Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation.

Amid deep concern shown by the leaders of the parties and governments of Korea and China, relations between the two countries have developed to a new, higher stage, adding a brilliant chapter to the glorious history of Korean-Chinese friendship, and a rock-firm foundation has been laid to make this friendship blossom forever generation after generation. Comrade Li Xiannian's recent visit to our country clearly demonstrated this.

While supporting and cooperating with each other, the peoples of Korea and China are struggling to achieve the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. After winning victory in the people's revolution, the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, achieved brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance and by overcoming all difficulties. Thus, they have built a prospering new socialist China on the broad Chinese territory.

In recent years, the revolution and construction have opened a new phase in China. In particular, having launched a long march anew with the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the momentum, the Chinese people have overcome a temporary difficulty on the path of advance and have achieved stability and unity throughout the country under the tested leadership of the leading body [chidopu] of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. Thus, they have made rapid progress in the struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The party ranks have been firmly consolidated. By equally and vigorously forging ahead with the construction of socialist spiritual and material civilizations, the CPC and the Chinese people have attained good results in the struggle to turn China into a modernized, powerful, socialist country which is highly democratic and civilized. Industrial and agricultural production has increased, and a change has been brought about in the Chinese people's daily lives.

Having successfully implemented the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese people have embarked on the road of implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, beginning this year, and are overflowing with the feeling of confidence in victory. The appearance of China has assumed changed aspects day by day, and the might of the PRC has been continuously strengthened and developed.

The Chinese people are steadily struggling to reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan -- a sacred territory that is inseparable from China -- to the fatherland.

The Chinese Party, government, and people have attained great success by implementing a foreign policy of independence. The international position of the PRC has further increased with the passage of time, and its influence over the development of the international situation has increased. All these successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people are the results of their rising in the struggle to realize the four modernizations by abiding by the four basic principles and by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC congress.

The adoption of a resolution on the guiding policy for building a socialist spiritual civilization at the recent 6th plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was of great significance in expediting socialist construction in China.

Our people sincerely rejoice over fraternal China's successful socialist construction and over the strengthening of the might of the PRC. We wish the Chinese people greater success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the party congress and other various party plenary meetings and the 7th 5-Year Plan.

Under the wise leadership of the WPK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people are struggling positively to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Our people need peace to achieve this cause. Just in recent years, we have taken the initiative to advance various peace proposals to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide favorable circumstances for the country's peaceful reunification. We have exerted efforts to implement these proposals.

The CPC and the Chinese Government and people have positively supported and encouraged our proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula, for the fatherland's reunification, and our people's struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The recent visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, was an important visit that contributed to further consolidating and developing the invincible Korean-Chinese friendship, which has traversed a rising single road [sangsung illo]. The Korean people will continuously exert every possible effort to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship. Korean-Chinese friendship will last forever and will be invincible.

COMMENTATOR REFUTES WEINBERGER'S REMARKS

SK100411 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Shields or Spears?"]

[Text] According to reports, in a speech delivered at the World Affairs Council in Anchorage on 5 October, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated that the United States would not hesitate to provide so-called friendly countries in Asia with shields to tackle aggression and threats and that countries in the Pacific do not consider the presence of U.S. forces in the area a threat. This is shameless gibberish which befits the ringleader of the U.S. imperialist warmongers.

After deploying numerous U.S. forces and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. imperialist warmongers describe themselves as shields to tackle someone's aggression and threats. Are they really shields? Stark facts prove beyond refutation that they are not shields, but spears.

Let us look into the South Korean case alone. South Korea holds a special position in the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia. Openly proclaiming that South Korea is a tactically and geopolitically important place and the forefront of U.S. strategy and that the Korean peninsula is the key to all their successes in Asia, the U.S. imperialists always have approximately 40,000 U.S. forces and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, ready for actual combat in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, not satisfied with the deployment of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, brought in neutron bombs, known as the Devil's weapons of the 20th century, for the first time and are maneuvering to bring in Pershing II and MX missiles [as heard], preemptive-strike nuclear weapons. South Korea, where more than one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square km, first in the density of deployment, was turned into a most dangerous place, a forward nuclear base, where a nuclear war may break out. The danger of nuclear war does not stem merely from the deployment of nuclear weapons. The large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets conduct each year, are actually an adventurous test nuclear war, a preliminary to nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are recklessly running amok to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, the rascals disguise all of their aggression and war maneuvers as shields to tackle so-called threats of southward invasion. The entire world recognizes that the only threats of invasion existing on the Korean peninsula are those of northward, not southward, invasion.

Weinberger babbled that the United States would hesitate to provide its allies with shields to tackle so-called aggression and threats. This barely discloses its vicious ambition to further strengthen its forces of aggression and further accelerate war preparations.

Weinberger also shamelessly babbled that countries in the Pacific do not consider the presence of U.S. forces a threat. This is an intolerable defamation against, and violation of, the yearning of the residents in this area for the antinuclear and antiwar cause. The people in Asia and the Pacific, together with the peace-loving people of the world, are jointly rising up in the antinuclear and antiwar struggle to protect peace. This is an unstoppable trend.

Also in South Korea, more and more figures of political, social, religious, academic, and journalistic circles are raising their voices to oppose the U.S. policy of aggression and war and urge the United States and its nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea. The youths and students conduct mass movements on the streets to protect peace, shouting slogans which call for restoring independence, and antinuclear and antiwar slogans. Even under these circumstances, Weinberger, distorting reality, babbled as if the people in Asia and the Pacific want the presence of U.S. forces. This is a very shameless trick to pacify the ever-growing antinuclear and antiwar movement by the residents of this area and to justify their aggression and war maneuvers.

No matter how cunning a trick they use, the U.S. imperialists cannot deceive the people who clearly perceive from experience, the nature of aggression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and cannot conceal their vicious belligerent colors as an enemy of peace.

If, despite repeated warnings from the people of Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean people, they continuously engage in aggression and war maneuvers under the deceptive pretext of providing shields, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to escape greater protest and denunciation by the people of the world.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

SK091050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 9 received the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the RCP.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Pak Min-su, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Also on hand was Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

Comrade Kium Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a gift from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

AGERPRES on Meeting

AU092042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 9/10/1986 -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Kim Il-song, president of the DPR of Korea, received Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], now on a visit to the DPR of Korea.

On the occasion, on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the Korean president and Mme Kim Song-ae were conveyed a comradely salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside peace and prosperity for the Korean people, as well as new ever greater successes along the path of building socialism and fulfilling its aspiration after a peaceful, democratic and independent unification of the homeland.

Expressing profound thanks, Kim Il-song asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness, and wished ever greater victories to the Romanian people in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

During the talks the sides pointed to the positive evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Romanian and the Korean peoples, and underscored the decisive contribution made by the summit dialogue to the development of these relations.

They reasserted the resolve of the two parties, countries, and peoples to work for a further deepening and expansion of the Romanian-Korean relations in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other domains of activity, to mutual benefit and to that of the socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of peace and collaboration among nations.

During the visit he is paying to the DPR of Korea, Petru Enache met Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the WPK and other responsible cadres of the party and state apparatus.

On the occasion experience was exchanged in the field of the party activity, particularly in point of the ideological and propaganda activity as well as on other problems of joint interest.

The RCP delegation also visited economic, scientific and cultural units in Pyongyang and other zones in the country.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY

SK091052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 9 received the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army. Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON CLOSE OF ASIAN GAMES

SK100452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 6 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October commentary: "The Sports Games Which Have Been Misused for an Impure Political Aim"]

[Text] The Asian Games held in Seoul concluded on 5 October. In connection with this, the South Korean puppets, mobilizing government-patronized publications, broadcast, and press media, have daily unpacked a package of false propaganda, saying that the games have concluded successfully.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has made the Asian games serve the impure political aims of achieving internal stability in South Korea in which political instability and social chaos have been recurrent, of refurbishing its image, and of prolonging fascist dictatorial rule.

The games left a disgraceful strain on the history of the people. The games were misused for fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation and for promoting national division, running counter to the interest of our people. While saying that the North's hindering operations, surprise attack, and armed provocations are expected, the South Korean puppets fanned the sentiment of enmity and the expectation of confrontation with us by raising a vicious anticommunist commotion. The puppets promoted the consciousness of confrontation by preposterously linking the explosion at Kimpo with us, an act with which we had nothing to do.

Raving that there is the danger of our southward invasion in the summer season, they have deployed puppet army troops in the forward area along the frontline and increased their equipment. Prior to the sports games, military hardware, including armed cars and F-16 fighter bombers, were introduced into South Korea. Coinciding with this, the U.S. imperialists, who had helped hold the sports games in Seoul, massed 10 warships at South Korean ports and on waters surrounding them staging provocative demonstrations when the games opened. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger openly raved that this was designed to counter a possible terrorist attack. Prior to, and during the games, no one saw any southward invasion.

The increase of military capability and equipment, the massing of U.S. warships in the waters around South Korea, and armed demonstrations were measures taken to meet the need raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. These measures were not taken because of the perceived though nonexistent threat from the North. These games were used as a shield designed to justify their increasing military capability.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring used the Asian games as a device to heighten tension on the Korean peninsula. It is obvious that the games, designed to heighten tension, have nothing to do with any successes.

The puppets have used the Asian games as a brake designed to build a barrier in resolving the question of our country's reunification. The act of bringing the sports games to Seoul is part of the maneuvers to provide a favorable circumstances in concocting two Koreas by perpetuating the division of the country. Since the initial state when the question of the venue of the games was settled unjustly, the South Korean puppets have conducted behind the scene negotiations to realize the simultaneous entry of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and cross-contact. Visiting New York where the 41st UN General Assembly was held at the end of September, the puppet foreign minister carried out a beseeching campaign to achieve entry to the United Nations by visiting diplomatic officials from the Western World, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari.

The separate entry into the United Nations prior to Korea's reunification will only result in legalizing the division of the country in the international arena and in expanding the discord created among the people to an international scale. Sports are designed for the people and should contribute to the country's reunification -- the people's supreme task. Those Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the people will not desire games which are not compatible with the interest of the people.

Can we describe as success the act of throwing cold water on the people's desire for reunification by deepening division, even though those concerned have 10 mouths? The games were misused as a smoke screen designed to solidify a foundation for fascist dictatorial rule in South Korea. Under the pretext of maintaining order to guarantee the games, tyrannical measures were strengthened several months before the games and many were arrested.

The tentacles of tyranny were focussed on students and democratic forces which demanded the democratization of social and political life. Campuses and the offices of democratic organizations were repeatedly attacked, core personnel arrested, imprisoned, and sent to trial.

The games greatly affected the people's daily lives. Shacks were forcibly dismantled on the grounds that they were detrimental to the city's beauty, developing into bloody affairs everywhere. Many lost means of livelihood and were banished to the streets. Innocent people were detained as a result of preliminary custody. The games administered a baptism of tyranny to the people and forced them to lead a miserable life. The games lost money, increasing debts internally and externally.

Originally, students had waged a mass struggle to oppose the Asian games as these games were misused for an impure political aim and because they imposed economic burdens on the people and created social disorder. Forty antifascist organizations issued a joint statement protesting the games.

The sports games failed to win support from the people and were used as a tool to prolong a term in office for the fascist ruling bunch.

The games deepened national division, promoted North-South confrontation, increased the lack of political rights and social disorder, and worsened the economic catastrophe and misery of the people's livelihood. Only those splitists who seek the continuation of division and the prolongation of fascist dictatorial rule can describe the hosting of the Asian games as successful. This treacherous act will only expedite the downfall of the splitists by inciting the resistance of the people who oppose fascism and division and demand democracy and the country's reunification.

SOUTH'S REMARKS ON BOMBING CALLED 'SLANDEROUS'

SK100351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Slanderous Propaganda Designed to Inspire Confrontation"]

[Text] The puppet minister of culture and information issued a so-called statement on the morning of 9 October in connection with the 3d anniversary of the Burma incident. In the statement he raved about someone's bellicosity and attempted to shift the blame onto us for the bomb blast incident at Kimpo airport. He also babbled, saying that it is incredible, and urged us to return to dialogue.

This is absurd, shameless, and slanderous propaganda, a challenge to us, and a mockery of opinion at home and abroad.

As for the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma 3 years ago, it was a drama self-made by the puppets themselves, as has already been made clear. To extricate himself from a power crisis and to aggravate North-South confrontation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan fabricated this shocking incident, using the Agency for National Security Planning. Besides slandering us by mentioning this incident-evidence of their crime-he recklessly shifted into us the blame for the recent bombing at Kimpo airport. This is an outrageous slander.

Nearly a month has passed since the bombing at Kimpo airport, but the truth is still unclear. The puppets themselves have confessed that the investigation is shrouded in mystery for lack of clear material evidence or witnesses. Nevertheless, they insist that it was committed by the North, without giving good reason. This is really a shameless slander.

The bombing occurred amid an extraordinary alert in which they mobilized approximately 100,000 policemen and puppet army special forces units prior to the Asian Games, including at the tightly guarded airport. The bombing occurred in broad daylight, in the airport lobby, amid a warlike atmosphere in which everyone's movement was watched and controlled and in which anyone who looked suspicious was randomly arrested. This means that it was committed by the puppets themselves.

It is worth noting that a Japanese military commentator noted that the bombing was a self-made drama by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The puppet prime minister's remarks that the incident should be made an opportunity for a misfortune to turn into a blessing is counterevidence which proves this as the puppets conducted a frenzied anticommunist, anti-republic slander campaign and further stepped up a suppression offensive against the patriotic democratic forces as soon as the incident occurred, as though they had been waiting for it.

The puppets' slanderous tactic that they stage an incident and pursue an impure political purpose, absurdly shifting the blame for it onto someone else, has been so well known to the world that it is no longer workable. The puppets' slanderous propaganda is the manifestation of their anticommunist confrontation frenzy which has completely taken hold of them.

They are purposefully attempting to inspire North-South confrontation, to aggravate North-South relations, to aggravate tension, and to block the road to peaceful reunification. What is ridiculous is that the puppets are bent on confrontation with us, while they babble about the resumption of dialogue. The puppets held a so-called ceremony on 8 October to mark the first anniversary of the exchange visits of the North-South Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups, and raved about the resumption of dialogue. Needless to say, that was a farce to mislead public opinion and relieve themselves of the responsibility for having suspended dialogue and shift the blame to us. Who would believe such hypocritical propaganda by those who made dialogue impossible by dialogue-denying confrontation and jingoism while turning away from our reasonable proposals to solve the problem of easing tension -- the most acute and urgent problem for the resumption of dialogue -- and who are engaging in mean anticommunist slander rackets? The more the puppets engage in the commotion of anticommunist slander, the more they reveal their treacherous nature of not desiring dialogue and frenziedly engaging in confrontation.

The puppets should not commit the foolish act of slapping their own face. If the puppets really have an interest in dialogue, they should stop the dialogue-denying confrontation and war maneuvers and respond to our peace initiatives for easing tension.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS UPRISE ANNIVERSARY

SK011046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 40th anniversary of the daring October popular resistance of the patriotic South Korean people who rose in a sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, brutal military government rule, and colonial subjugation policy.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The resistance was an eruption of the burning desire and aspirations of the South Korean people to build a unified and sovereign state, independent and democratic, free from aggressors and traitors.

40 years have passed since the heroic resistance, but South Korea is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists. National sovereignty and dignity are trampled underfoot ruthlessly there.

The present sufferings of the divided Korean nation are consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy in South Korea and the treacherous actions of the successive South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists see it as the main strategy in their Korean policy to fabricate "two Koreas" and are persistently pursuing a permanent division of Korea through the "simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations" and "cross recognition". By so doing, they pursue the sinister purpose to keep South Korea as its colony without a hitch and realise their ambition to invade the whole of Korea and other Asian countries with it as a springboard.

The reality of South Korea shows that as long as the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists remains as it is, the South Korean people will never be freed from their misfortunes nor the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and democratic rights be restored nor the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved.

RALLIES MARK RANGOON BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

SK100108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The 3rd anniversary of the bombing attack by north Korean terrorists in the Martyrs' Shrine in the Burmese capital was observed yesterday at the Tongjak National Cemetery and other places across the country.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other senior government officials, bereaved family members, foreign diplomatic corps members and many citizens visited the cemetery to pay tribute to the 17 people killed in the blast.

Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek who miraculously survived the bomb explosion was among the cemetery visitors. Yi, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, suffered critical injuries at the time. In recalling the tragedy he said that he would like to reaffirm his strong determination to deter any terrorism and provocation by the North Korean Communists.

"We should never slacken our vigilance nor spare our effort to further reinforce our national defense systems," Yi stressed in a brief statement.

Bereaved family members and many other people also gathered at Imjingak to lay wreaths and pay tribute before the altars around the memorial monument set up in commemoration of the 17 Rangoon martyrs, including four cabinet ministers.

YI MIN-U ADDRESSES NKDP RALLY IN KUNSAN

SK100034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Kunsan, Cholla-Putko -- New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] President Yi Min-u called on the government yesterday to accept his proposal for a plebiscite on the form of the next government with a guarantee of fairness in the process of conducting it.

Speaking to a large audience which jampacked the Wolmyong Park in this port city, Yi said, "The Democratic Justice Party should accept the proposal, if it really intends to respect the will of the people.

"If the DJP does not respect the people's right to choose the form of government, while it cheats and oppresses them, I warn you the nation will surely plunge into catastrophe," he said.

Yesterday's "rally to report on parliamentary activities and to promote direct presidential election" organized by Rep. Kim Pong-u from the Kunsan-Okku district was held without the required police permission.

The Home Ministry and the National Police Headquarters told the NDP on Wednesday that they would block the "illegal" rally, but no clash took place between policemen around the park and the ralliers yesterday.

An estimated 7,000 riot policemen were placed in all the alleys and at all the intersections leading to the rally site, but they stayed calm when the NDP leaders -- Yi Min-u and permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam -- and some 20 lawmakers paraded through the streets followed by a large number of sympathizing citizens.

Kim Tae-chung was barred from attending the gathering as he was placed under house arrest by police from early morning.

In a tape-recorded speech lasting 15 minutes, Kim suggested to the government that a "pan-national Cabinet" be formed to deal with all national issues including the constitutional amendment and presidential and parliamentary elections.

"Now the President has one and a half years to complete his tenure. I hope the government will settle all pending national issues in a pan-national Cabinet," he said.

He advised President Chon Tu-hwan to resign as the president of the ruling party and remain as a neutral head of government whose Cabinet will include opposition lawmakers.

"This is the only way to appease the thirst of the people. In this way, the DJP may happily remain as an opposition party even if it loses the next elections," Kim said.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung and permanent advisor to the NDP, seconded Yi's proposal for a plebiscite.

He also said that the NDP and the people should push ahead with a stronger campaign of boycotting KBS subscription fees.

NDP leaders paraded for some 20 minutes, beginning at 1:40 p.m., from an exit of a highway to Wolmyong Park, together with party members chanting "Down with the Dictatorship" and "Democratic Constitutional Amendment." Citizens along the road applauded.

The Kunsan municipal police put up a notice reading "The NDP's rally has not been authorized and is an illegal one. We restrict entry" in the name of the police superintendent.

A platoon of riot policemen were stationed at the entrance of the park. At both the park entrance and the entrance of the city, policemen were seen advising people to return home, saying that the NDP rally had been cancelled.

Yesterday's rally was the first largescale outdoor gathering the NDP has held since it decided two weeks ago not to participate in the House Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment, calling for high-level talks involving top opposition leaders and President Chon Tu-hwan.

Upon the close of the outdoor rally at 5:30 p.m., the ralliers tried to force a street parade, but it was hampered by heavy rain.

About 50 young members of the party and students gathered at the Kunsan office of the party to begin demonstrations.

Police Take Away 26

SK100059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Kunsan, Chollabuk-do (YONHAP) -- Police led away 26 people, mostly youths, who took part in demonstrations that followed an opposition gathering here.

Police were considering booking Rep. Kim Pong-uk of the New Korea Democratic Party on charges of violating the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations. Kim heads the Kunsan-okku chapter of the main opposition party.

Those taken away by police include Choe Chae-min, a law student at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul. They are accused of staging violent demonstrations in front of the NKDP regional chapter building and other areas in the city following a party gathering held at Wolmyong Park.

Chollabuk-do police chief Pack Hyong-ho told a news conference that it is regrettable that the opposition party ignored a police warning and held the illegal outdoor gathering.

He said police had urged the party not to conduct the outdoor rally, since it might stir up social unrest.

It is inevitable, he contended, for police to deal sternly with those demonstrators.

The NKDP rally drew an estimated 15,000 people. At the close of the gathering however, the crowd was reduced to about 3,000 police said.

In order to attract as many people as possible at the rally, the NKDP leaders staged a march in downtown areas. They scattered leaflets supporting their stands on constitutional reform and other issues.

Police first blocked people from entering the rally site, but they partially lifted the blockade later.

Following the political gathering, hundreds of young activists clashed with riot police in many parts of the city. Twenty-six of them were taken away by police for questioning.

DJP Says Rally 'Illegal'

SK100118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday accused the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party of conducting an "illegal rally" in Kunsan.

In a statement, party vice spokesman Choe Sang-chin accused the NKDP of "causing social confusion and inciting radicalism among the public" through the rally.

The statement said, "In disregard of warnings by the authorities, the opposition party conducted an illegal outdoor rally, resulting in disturbances in the city.

"The NKDP members shouted radical slogans and incited regional sentiments, causing concern among many innocent people."

"Our party warns the NKDP that such illegal outdoor rallies will never be tolerated again," added the statement.

It then urged the opposition party to return to the negotiating table of the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee and focus its energy on realizing constitutional reform by compromise.

NKDP LEADERS SEEK SUPPORT FOR REFERENDUM

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] President Yi Min-u and permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam are campaigning to draw the support from outside political parties for their proposal to conduct a plebiscite on the form of the next government.

They met attorney Yi Ton-myong, and Rev. Cho Nam-ki for one and a half hours yesterday morning at the Diplomatic Club and explained the background of their proposal, requesting cooperation to put it into action.

The two guests said they wished to see the national referendum be conducted as proposed by the NDP, but expressed doubts if the incumbent government would accept the idea, according to Rep. Pak Chan-chong who was present at the meeting.

The NDP tried to invite a handful of other well-known opposition leaders outside political parties, but they did not come for various reasons.

Among them, Ham Sok-hon had not been reached until yesterday morning. Song Kon-ho, chairman of the Council for the Free Press Movement, refused to attend the meeting "because the subject was not related to the character of his organization."

Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu and Kye Hun-che, vice president of the Mintongnyon, one of the most active and outspoken dissident bodies in the nation, was learned to have asked attorney Yi and Rev. Cho to listen to the briefing on their behalf.

On Wednesday, NDP President Yi met with Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan for some three hours in the evening with the same subject. Kim was quoted as saying "I could not wish more than the implementation of the proposal," during the meeting. He also stressed the importance of "fairness" in the process of conducting the national referendum, according to Rep. Pak Chan-chong.

Pak said that Stephen Cardinal Kim had made some "earnest advice" concerning NDP leadership and dissident leaders including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, but refused to elaborate.

DJP OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NKDP REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

SK090047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Just one day after the Central Executive Council of the Democratic Justice Party decided to give a "positive consideration" to the New Korea Democratic Party's [NDP] proposal for a plebiscite on the form of the next government, senior officers of the ruling party stated a clearly negative position on it.

They indicated that the opposition proposal could be considered as a possible way to bring the NDP back to the special House committee on constitutional amendment.

The DJP Central Executive Council had agreed in a meeting Tuesday that the plebiscite offer could be discussed by the rival parties at the special committee which the NDP is boycotting at present.

The significance of the NDP proposal, the DJP officers said, is that it showed the flexibility of the main opposition party in its goal of reintroducing direct presidential election.

Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the DJP, harshly criticized the NDP's proposal, terming it "absolute not worth the consideration of our party," in a statement to reporters yesterday.

He declared that the NDP proposal to have the electorate choose between the parliamentary cabinet system and presidential government based on direct election in a vote was a "supra-constitutional idea."

"We can only determine it as an attempt to instigate the people to cause the disintegration of national consensus," Yi said.

He opined that it was like putting a constitutional amendment bill to a national referendum before the National Assembly acts on it.

"It is our judgment that such a plebiscite is impossible under the present Constitution. But, since the NDP claims that it is possible, we are asking them to come to the special committee and discuss the matter," Yi said.

He went on to say that his party is now examining the NDP proposal to see whether it signifies "a step forward" on the part of the main opposition party toward accepting the parliamentary cabinet system or if it is nothing but a propaganda ploy.

KIM YONG-SAM ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK071225 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Yi Yong-tok's Interview with Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party]

[Text] In the wake of the decision of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to suspend participation in the special committee for constitutional revision, the political situation has again been driven to turmoil. Even though discussion of political issues are being set aside during the Asian Games, many people are watching the development of the situation with anxiety. NKDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, who reportedly initiated the decision at a meeting of the three leaders of the opposition party, seemingly emphasized that the special committee for constitutional revision is still effective, saying "we did not declare combat."

On the morning of 2 October, 3 days after declaring the suspension of participation in the special committee, I paid a call on advisor Kim at his house in Sangdo-dong and raised questions about the background of and motive for the decision and the future of the political situation involving constitutional revision.

[Yi Yong-tok] I understand that you took the initiative to launch the special committee for constitutional revision and put emphasis on dialogue-oriented politics before anyone else. In this sense, more than a few people wonder about the decision. Also, you once agreed to a political ceasefire during the Asian Games, didn't you?

[Kim Yong-sam] I view the term political cease-fire as improper, furthermore, I have not used such a term. The Olympics or the Asian Games are not great political events, but grand sports events. Despite the decision, I invariably adhere to the stand that the special committee for constitutional revision is important and should operate normally. As you know, we have waged an on-floor struggle in parallel with an off-floor struggle.

[Yi] Revising the Constitution through agreement is very difficult work. I believe that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision -- a common theater -- may make the situation worse.

[Kim] But dialogue is presently not in a state of suspension. We have clarified that we would temporarily suspend participation in the special committee and operate the National Assembly normally.

[Yi] Do you mean that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision does not indicate a declaration of combat.

[Kim] Of course not. The decision was a precaution. It does not contradict the original lines and directions. On the contrary, I was surprised at the response of the ruling party and people who described the decision as 'shocking'.

[Yi] I believe the problem lies in that "dialogue between those in substantial power" is a precondition for resuming the function of the special committee for constitutional revision.

[Kim] During the course of announcement, this dialogue was misinterpreted as a precondition. Only sincerity in guaranteeing constitutional revision which provides for a direct presidential election system would be sufficient. Some people have told me that, since the ruling party changed its stand of defending the incumbent Constitution into a stance of rewriting it, the opposition party should also make a concession to the ruling party. However, the question about the power structure cannot be understood in terms of concession. A direct presidential election system is demanded by 80 to 90 percent of the people. The NKDP only plays the role of speaking to their demand. What the DJP should do at this juncture is respond to the demand of the majority of the people.

[Yi] When the ruling party holds that a "direct presidential election system" is more difficult than "dialogue between those in substantial power," I believe the question concerning the special committee for constitutional revision has already burned the bridge.

[Kim] Dialogue between those in substantial power is not our end. Our goal is constitutional revision. Our demand for a direct presidential election system cannot be called obstinacy. It is most important at present to restore the legitimacy of power. In a situation in which we are obliged to go forward together with radical students and workers at any cost, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot meet the demands of this situation.

[Yi] You maintain that the ruling party must accept a direct presidential election. Then, when is the deadline of an agreed upon constitutional revision?

[Kim] We have already presented a political schedule -- the revision of the Constitution in 1986, the amendment of pertinent laws early in 1987, elections in the fall of 1987, and the change of regimes in 1988. An answer to your question can be found within this framework. In addition, it is obvious that now is the best chance to realize democracy. Unless democratization is realized, not 20 to 30 years of setback, but ruin will be brought to this land.

[Yi] As for dialogue between those in substantial power, who do you consider those in power?

[Kim] I do not like that term. I want to remind you that I proposed tripartite talks among the president, myself and Mr Kim Tae-chung last March when the Pusan branch for constitutional revision opened and called for holding five-man talks, which include DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u, at a press conference with foreign correspondents early in July.

[Yi] Are talks between the president and President Yi considered talks between those in substantial power?

[Kim] Their meeting is good because the exercise of democracy will be demanded.

[Yi] Do you mean that the activities of the special committee can be resumed through their meeting alone?

[Kim] We did not set forth dialogue between those in substantial power as a precondition for resumption.

[Yi] Can talks between advisor Kim and DJP Chairman No be viewed as talks between those in substantial power?

[Kim] President Yi is handling the matter well.

[Yi] I believe that both the direct presidential election system and the cabinet parliamentary system are obviously democratic systems.

[Kim] It is important what a people living in a certain era desire. Furthermore, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot be applied to our land where party politics are immature. I believe that the cabinet parliamentary system can be enacted after laying a foundation for the system by launching a legitimate government.

[Yi] Asserting that the cabinet parliamentary system does not grant legitimacy is a jump of logic, isn't it?

[Kim] The cabinet system is a scheme for remaining in power forever. In a nutshell, a call for discarding the cabinet system is based on the support of the people for a direct presidential election system.

[Yi] Quite a large number of people, who desire stability seem to view as more passable making a new start with the cabinet parliamentary system which provides for the decentralization of power. Is there any possibility of the opposition party accepting the cabinet parliamentary system?

[Kim] Based on past experience, the cabinet parliamentary system is recognized as a system which ended in failure. There is not even 1 chance in 10,000 for our concession. Should it accept the cabinet parliamentary system, it must close its door at once. I have never seen the NKDP capable of mobilizing as tremendous a crowd as these days. This is because we demand a direct presidential election system.

[Yi] How do you explain that, according to recent polls, the number of people who support the cabinet parliamentary system is increasing?

[Kim] That is manipulated public opinion. I cannot trust such poll results.

[Yi] What would you do if the ruling party declined to accept the direct presidential election system to the end?

[Kim] I am convinced that it cannot but accept it after all.

[Yi] Of late, some in the ruling party appear to interpret the meaning of constitutional revision based on agreement as a way of determining by a majority of votes. Don't you find it unreasonable for democratic principles to be determined by a 100 percent vote?

[Kim] If such a situation arrives, people will simply explode. I know that a plot is being hatched to break up and jeopardize the NKDP, but things will not go that way.

[Yi] Advisor Kim, haven't you hinted at the possibility of tolerating the cabinet system in the past?

[Kim] In a meeting with professors and others shortly before the general elections, I suggested that we think about how to revise the Constitution, without precluding the parliamentary cabinet system. However, we vowed that we would fight to have the Constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system during the campaign for the general elections held on 12 February 1985 and we have adopted it as our official party platform. We cannot change our attitude toward it now.

[Yi] Some speculate that the opposition parties may accept the parliamentary cabinet system if laws governing the election of lawmakers are changed in a way that pleases both the ruling and opposition parties, and if amnesty and the restoration of civil rights are guaranteed.

[Kim] Such speculation is futile. We have no intention of bartering our stand on constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system for anything. I am convinced that Mr Kim Tae-chung is of the same opinion. Under all circumstances, politicians should stand on the side of justice and that is the path a righteous person should follow.

[Yi] Will you link the budget review for the new year to the struggle for constitutional revision?

[Kim] Of course we will. All struggles we are engaged in should be focused on constitutional revision.

[Yi] In what way will you try to extract amnesty and the restoration of civil rights from the government?

[Kim] Up until last spring, I thought everything was going all right. However, now I do not think so. We have to achieve our goal in this regard, without fail.

[Yi] What plan do you have for the struggle outside the National Assembly?

[Kim] We plan to begin our struggle again in Kunsan on 9 October with a solidarity meeting for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and continue holding such meetings in various parts of the country until the National Assembly resumes its regular sessions. We will hold meetings not only in major cities, but in small cities.

[Yi] I have heard that some within your party have stated they will have a showdown in Seoul by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people if things do not go as they expect.

[Kim] Under no circumstances should the struggle be staged in violently. This is my conviction. We should go back to parliamentary politics from politics based on the regimentation of the people. All this is because our country has not institutionalized democracy. Do they hold such mass rallies with such large crowds in the United States and West Germany? This is our tragedy.

[Yi] At any rate, if the time for a showdown approaches, don't you think the NKDP needs to drastically restructure its own organization?

[Kim] Many people suggest it to me. I think the time has come for us to seriously think about it.

[Yi] I believe there will come a time when you have to share the role with Mr Kim Tae-chung.

[Kim] Both of us have pledged that we will remain on cooperative terms, even after democratization is realized. We have vowed that we will never come into a race against each other or run against each other in elections.

[Yi] Do you really believe that running for the presidency can be done without voting?

[Kim] Let us end this subject. You had better be content with the explanation which I gave a short while ago.

[Yi] Some say that the decision to boycott the special committee concerning constitutional revision was a desparate measure that you had no choice but to take.

[Kim] It was agreed upon by three of us, without a dissenting voice. As far as the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision is concerned, it does not much matter whether the public hearings on the constitutional issues are fully televised or aired after being edited. What matters to us is that we cannot linger over it even after the expiration of the discussion, the 30th of September, which we had set ourselves. What we meant to say by boycotting it was that it better begin operating after we render it healthy once again.

[Yi] Many people are critical of the timing your party has chosen to boycott the special committee. They say that you should not have been so rash. I mean, your party should have let people enjoy the Asian Games a little longer.

[Kim] If the Asian Games could make people happy, you have your point. But we cannot stake everything on them. Our party's decision does not mean that we have adopted a hard-line. It means that we want to go along a righteous path.

[Yi] Will you predict when the special committee dealing with the issues concerning the constitutional revision could resume?

[Kim] Let us stop talking about such things. I believe that everything will go all right.

LATE REPORT: RIOT POLICE STORM YONSEI RALLY

HK101414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Several students were detained and unknown number injured in fighting between riot police and anti-government demonstrators at a university campus here Friday, witnesses said. The clash was touched off when some 500 riot police stormed Yonsei University in Western Seoul to disperse an anti-government rally, the witnesses said.

Some 800 angry students shouting anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans threw stones and petrol bombs at riot police, who replied with tear gas during the two-hour battle. As the fighting raged at the campus entrance, representatives from five universities in western Seoul continued their rally amid clouds of tear gas, and organized a "struggle committee against imperialism and dictatorship," the witnesses said.

Observers said this was the most ugly clash since the re-opening of a dozen universities here that had been closed for fear of student demonstrations against the Seoul Asian Games, which ended on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Culture Information Minister Yi Wong-hong issued a statement renewing the government's vow to take resolute steps to prevent activities by "subversives" meant to undermine the republic by "obstructing the 1988 Seoul Olympics and fomenting social confusion and political instability."

KHIEU SAMPHAN ON 8-POINT PROPOSAL, SRV ROLE

BK081140 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Interview with Khieu Samphan, CGDK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, by station correspondent Narumon Methisuwakun in New York; date not given -- recorded in English, subtitles in Thai]

[Text] [Khieu Samphan] The ASEAN countries are against foreign aggression against another state, a sovereign state, and are seeking to achieve peace, security, and stability in this region. The war of aggression of Vietnam against Kampuchea would jeopardize peace, security, and stability in this region. That is why ASEAN, the ASEAN countries, feels concerned about this question. And they give us constant support in our struggle for national survival. They are helping us to seek to achieve a political solution. We would like to seize this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks to the ASEAN countries for all that.

But Vietnam, in their attempt to bury the Kampuchean question, tries to mislead world opinion that the Kampuchean question is the question between Vietnam, between the so-called Indochinese states and ASEAN countries. That is their first maneuver. The Kampuchean question, in fact, actually is originated by the Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea. So, to reach a political solution, there must be negotiations between Vietnam, the aggressor, and the CGDK, the only legitimate government in Kampuchea, the aggressed party. And of course, because they love peace, they need security in the region and are trying to help the two parties to reach a solution, a political solution, but, before all, there must be [words in indistinct] and ASEAN are of the same view. There must be, first, negotiations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. By rejecting our 8-point proposal, Vietnam has delayed the settlement of the Kampuchean issue by political means. But we are convinced that Vietnam cannot avoid indefinitely a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all their forces of aggression from Kampuchea.

KHIEU SAMPHAN THANKS THAILAND FOR HELPING REFUGEES

BK091120 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Interview with CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan by station correspondent Narumon Methisuwakun in New York; date not given -- recorded in English with an abridged videotext translation]

[Text] [Khieu Samphan] Our thinking, our views, and our stand with regard to the future of Kampuchea have been based on two realities as follows:

First, Vietnam's ambition to annex Kampuchea and Laos through the so-called Indochina federation. And people, and many people in the world know that this so-called Indochina federation is only for Vietnam a first stop [corrects himself] the first step to go forward.

Second, the Soviet Union itself has its own design in this region. Now they enjoy military bases such as Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam, Ream, and Kompong Som in Kampuchea, and some facilities in Laos. It will never retract. It will push forward toward our region. This state of affairs will not change in the near future.

I mean to say, during many dozens of years, this state of affairs will not change. So, even after they, Vietnam, be compelled to withdraw from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will be, will continue to be in danger of being annexed by Vietnam. [break in recording]

To express our deep gratitude to the Kingdom of Thailand, to the Thai people, and to the Thai Royal Government who never cease to express their generosity and compassion to the Kampuchean people. [sentence as heard] They have granted to the Kampucheans, to hundreds of thousands of our compatriots, refugees, they have granted refuge to our hundreds of thousands of our compatriots, those who escaped from the massacre by the occupying Vietnamese forces.

Today, I would like to express our deep gratitude and [words indistinct]. Thank you very much.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 30 SEP

BK021031 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Report on 30 September address by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the UN General Assembly session]

[Text] After thanking the new chairman of the UN General Assembly, the previous chairman, and greeting the UN secretary general, the samdech said:

I have been coming to this rostrum for many years to talk about the previous Cambodian issue. Cambodia is a small country with a small population and with no resources other than agriculture. Currently, many Cambodians have been compelled to flee abroad to preserve their customs, defend their freedom, and sometimes to defend their own lives.

In the past, Cambodia was a great and powerful empire which built many temples admired by mankind to this day. In the 18th century, our neighbors, the Vietnamese, annexed through force or tricks many rich provinces in eastern Cambodia which we referred to as Kampuchea Kraom. Under the colonialist regime, it was called Cochinchina. Currently, it is called south Vietnam. With the knowledge and conviction that we are weaker and with a desire to end our conflict with Vietnam, we declared that we were willing to accept the border drawn by the French colonialists as long as this border was realistic and recognized by others. Our sole and sacred desire is to live in peace and security to build our country's economy and provide well-being to our compatriots.

The samdech said: Clearly realizing that both north and south Vietnam have 10 times more people than Cambodia and with their army ranked fourth-largest in the world, I had tried to implement a policy toward Vietnam with understanding, conciliation, and friendship. Although Cambodia was officially neutral then, I had provided facilities for Vietnamese guerrillas who were struggling against the Saigon regime. I had allowed these guerrillas to stay in some unpopulated areas along the border and to receive weapons and supplies through our port and border. In exchange, I got what I believed to be most precious to me. In 1967, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam, solemnly recognized and guaranteed Cambodia's independence and sovereignty within its present border. At that time, we Cambodians firmly believed we would have peace. However, after Vietnam was reunited and after Vietnam signed a treaty, which in fact was a military treaty with the Soviet Union and Christmas day in 1978, Vietnam sent many troops backed by tanks and planes to launch a blitzkrieg against Cambodia, which has fewer troops but which fought back courageously. The desire of Hanoi was not to save the fraternal Cambodian people in a humanitarian spirit as claimed but to put into effect the Indochinese federation, a plan drawn up in 1930 when the Indochinese Communist Party was set up. This Indochinese federation plan with Hanoi as the capital city, regardless of what the Vietnamese are saying, has never been abandoned.

So, a country which had made great sacrifices to liberate itself from foreign domination and which had received general admiration, has now become an expansionist and colonialist superpower and thus shamelessly betrayed its most solemn promise to a small neighboring country by violating the spirit of the UN Charter and trampling over the just resolutions to resolve the Cambodian issue of the United Nations.

Therefore, the SRV has exposed itself as a dishonorable nation which does not honor its words. Vietnam has thus lost the sympathy of its friends. Currently, only the Soviet Union has strategic and political interests in Vietnam.

On the contrary, various Cambodian resistance forces, which have united under the CGDK, have been receiving increasingly wide support from the international community. During the past 8 years, we have made tireless efforts to take both the military and political initiative.

This year, the military situation in Cambodia has changed. Fierce fighting no longer takes place along the Cambodian-Thai border but inside Cambodia. Although the Vietnamese have drafted Cambodian people to dig trenches and plant mines along the Cambodian-Thai border -- like the racists in Pretoria have mined the border adjoining Namibia -- many units of our resistance forces have carried out vigorous activities in areas around the Tonle Sap, a rich and populated area; around Phnom Penh; and even in areas adjoining the Vietnamese border. Our forces have destroyed Vietnamese administrative offices in communes and villages throughout the country and have attacked many district and provincial seats, such as Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Pursat, and Kompong Speu provincial towns, and even the Pochentong international airport at Phnom Penh's doorstep. These attacks, involving increasingly bigger forces, took the enemy by surprise and caused serious damage both in human lives and material. These effective and increasingly numerous attacks could only have taken place with the active participation of the people, who are our informers and guides, and with the fraternal support and cooperation of Cambodian soldiers forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to serve in the Heng Samrin puppet army. These mutinies took place only among the people in the past; but now, they have spread to the Heng Samrin army. Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin army have frequently revolted against Vietnamese officers, killed Vietnamese soldiers, and then fled to the jungles to join in the national struggle whenever they could. These revolts have quickly spread throughout the country because our guerrillas are operating everywhere, particularly near villages to protect the people.

Currently, Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia are at an impasse. Through their experience, the Vietnamese know that a national resistance force with the support of the people will certainly win.

The samdech continued: While continuing the armed struggle, we have given our enemy opportunities to reach a solution through negotiations which would benefit both sides. Our desire is, if the Vietnamese agree to a settlement with Vietnam which would benefit our two countries and people and after peace has returned, to restore friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries based on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence with equality, mutual respect, and mutual benefits. I have made these appeals for reconciliation and peace every year at the UN rostrum on behalf of my country, the CGDK, and in my own name. You are aware of that.

Every year, through its arrogance, Vietnam ignores our peace proposals, as well as those of Vietnam's friendly and neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, and the correct resolutions of the United Nations on the Cambodian issue.

Vietnam, by opposing the entire international community's opinion, still recognizes that the puppets put up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh after its liberation are the legitimate government of Cambodia. We would like to state that these puppets would not last a day without the protection of the Vietnamese forces. However, we want to reduce the bloodshed among our compatriots and to end the suffering of our people who live in open camps along the border which are sometimes subjected to Vietnamese shellings. Vietnam has consistently carried on the war with the stubborn wish to resolve the Cambodian issue through military means. However, from year to year, Vietnam is drifting away from this goal. As for the puppet regime in Cambodia, it is deteriorating every day under the vigorous pressure of nationalists and the nationalist resistance forces.

As for the increasingly serious situation in Cambodia and in Vietnam itself, international papers have widely and successively reported it.

Afterward, the samdech presented excerpts from many international papers' articles which describe Vietnam's increasingly serious situation in Cambodia and difficulties in Vietnam and evidence.

After that, the samdech continued: The occupation of Cambodia and Laos has created many difficulties for Vietnam whose manpower and resources are already reduced. These problems have now been openly acknowledged. In an article published in the 5 May 1986 issue of the daily NHAN DAN and in the journal COMMUNIST, Le Duc Tho, the second strong man in the Vietnamese Communist party, wrote that many cadres and party members, having witnessed economic difficulties and the hardship in people's daily life, are worried and wonder how we can improve this difficult situation. Generally speaking, they all asked what Vietnam would become. Corruption, smuggling, acquisition of wealth, gambling, and bribery are widespread among cadres and party members. This situation is everywhere and at every level. It has led to negligence in production and people's daily life. It has corrupted cadres and party members and the people have lost confidence in them. This has never happened in our party before, both the deterioration in morale and in people's living standards.

The samdech continued: Vietnam's prestige in the international arena -- built on fresh blood of the Vietnamese people in their just struggle over many decades -- has gone down the drain because of Vietnam's outdated colonialist policy. Although Vietnam is facing increasing difficulties, we have made efforts to make the Hanoi leaders see their own interests in negotiating with the Cambodian people's legitimate representatives. It is with this aim that the CGDK, on 17 March 1986, publicly proposed to the SRV an 8-point proposal to resolve the cambodian issue politically. This proposal is in line with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981.

This 8-point proposal is as follows:

1. Negotiations between the CGDK and the SRV on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia within a set period. We would agree to a 2-phase withdrawal of these troops.
2. After agreeing to this troop withdrawal, there will be a cease-fire.
3. The troop withdrawal and cease-fire will be under the supervision of international observers.

4. After the first phase of Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his clique will take part in a 4-party coalition government of Cambodia with each party having equal rights as political forces in the nation and society.

5. The 4-party coalition government of Cambodia will organize free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

6. Cambodia will become an independent and sovereign country with its territorial integrity, liberal democracy, peace, neutrality, nonalignment, and without foreign military bases on its territory. Cambodia's neutrality will be ensured by the United Nations.

7. Cambodia will ask for aid from Western countries, those in the Eastern bloc, and from neutral and nonaligned countries for national reconstruction.

8. Cambodia will sign with the SRV a treaty of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence, and will establish economic and trade relations.

This proposal has received wide support from the international community, including China, the ASEAN countries, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, the EEC, and the majority of nonaligned and Third World countries. However, this proposal was immediately rejected by Vietnam without any consideration. The Soviet Union and its allies reluctantly rejected it. This proposal is a reasonable proposal to definitively resolve the Cambodian issue and reflects the utmost flexibility and broadminded views of our government. Our proposal, had Vietnam reconsidered its immediate and unreasonable rejection, would not only have restored peace to our country but also would have ended Vietnam's political, economic, and diplomatic isolation. As soon as Vietnam agrees to withdraw its forces from Cambodia, Cambodian national reconciliation would certainly take place, because this current war is not an internal one. It is the Vietnamese war of aggression.

As I said earlier, currently, the Heng Samrin forces are now cooperating closely and frequently with the resistance forces on the battlefields. As for the civilian and military administrative officials of the so-called PRK, they are all Cambodians like us. If they would like to cooperate with us in serving the fatherland, we will not only forgive them for serving the aggressors but will give them rights as free citizens like us. We will even give them administrative posts and state functions.

Our Cambodian people have suffered for many years because of war. Our painful suffering in the past has taught us that great national unity among Cambodians is most necessary. The only way for our nation to survive is to be reconciled within an appropriate social, economic, and political framework, namely a liberal parliamentary system, which would provide us peace, national independence, territorial integrity, nonalignment, and neutrality guaranteed by the United Nations and with sincere cooperation of every country based on peaceful coexistence. As for Vietnam, it will see that its allies will be part of the 4-party coalition government, which has the task of organizing free elections under UN supervision. Vietnam's allies will have the same rights as other Cambodians.

Cambodia's neutrality will clearly show Hanoi that there will be no foreign bases on Cambodian territory and that no foreign superpower can put pressure on Cambodia. Furthermore, independent Cambodia, after acquiring an elected government, will propose to Vietnam a treaty of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence and will establish friendly and peaceful relations.

This treaty will be offered to Western countries, those of the Eastern bloc, and Third World countries. This way, Cambodia and Vietnam will be able to coexist as neighbors and prosper together with no grudges and no thoughts of revenge.

For the Asia and Pacific region, the reconciliation between Cambodia and Vietnam will eliminate all threats to peace, security, and stability in the region. We do know that our ASEAN friends strongly aspire to make Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. However, this aspiration has so far been blocked by Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. So, the implementation of our 8-point peace proposal would lead to making this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, which would benefit all countries in the region, including Vietnam.

The international community, whose representatives are here, also clearly realizes this vision of the future. This is why it has provided wide and firm support to us and for which we would like to express warmest thanks.

The fact that the SRV has always boasted that it wants to negotiate to end the conflict in Cambodia and that it has no other aspiration than resolving this conflict politically and instead has rejected our peace proposal baffles everyone.

The samdech continued: I would like to reaffirm here that the current conflict in Cambodia is not an internal one but it is a war of aggression against an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Therefore, we would like to offer Vietnam, the sole country really responsible for this conflict and the key to peace or war, a generous peace plan.

As for the Phnom Penh regime, which Vietnam considers as the legitimate and legal government of Cambodia, the samdech said that it is only a handful of people propped up by Vietnam after its occupation of Phnom Penh. These people do not control anything, not even themselves because they are under the constant control of all levels of Vietnamese cadres, both civilian and military. Cambodian soldiers who have been forced and armed by the aggressors are all angry with the Vietnamese. As soon as they can, they will join the resistance forces.

Vietnam has attempted to bury the real Cambodian situation with the hope that people would forget the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever. As for the partial troop withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, no one believes this Vietnamese propaganda. Everyone knows that they were merely troop rotations; exhausted, sick, and wounded soldiers were replaced by fresh ones. As for the Hanoi claim of withdrawing troops from Cambodia in 1990, it is only empty words.

The samdech recalled the words of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador in Phnom Penh: He said that Vietnam may be back in Cambodia if the latter is threatened in the future. The samdech said while Vietnam has not yet withdrawn from Cambodia, it already talks of coming back. So, as long as Vietnam does not stop its war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the CGDK will have no other choice than to continue their struggle for national survival. Otherwise, there will no longer be a Cambodian issue. And in a few generations or a few decades, Cambodia would be erased from the world map. The Cambodian people would become an ethnic minority in their own land because more Vietnamese nationals -- traders, fishermen, animal breeders, cultivators, and peasants whose number has already reached more than 700,000 -- would flow into the country and our rich and fertile land would be taken over; and only arid land would be left to our Cambodian peasants.

The samdech continued: This year is the International Year of Peace. We do not expect any great changes but we hope that it is an opportunity for the SRV to consider the consequence of its ambition which has spilled a lot of Cambodian and Vietnamese blood and has caused great suffering.

Concerning the international situation, which is increasingly tense and with armed clashes in various regions, the samdech hoped for peaceful solutions to various conflicts through the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

VOK REPORTS SON SANN VISIT TO BORDER CAMP

BK080648 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, is visiting Cambodian people's camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

His Excellency Son Sann, who has just returned from the United States, France, and China, left Bangkok yesterday and today. His Excellency Son Sann told the people there that during his trips abroad, he asked those countries' governments to assist the Cambodian Coalition Government in chasing the Vietnamese aggressors out of Cambodia. His Excellency Son Sann said he will return to attend the UN General Assembly at the end of this week.

LUANG PRABANG EXPERIMENTS WITH ENTERPRISES

BK080619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Luang Prabang Province will gradually do away with the state financing administrative system in order to increase working efficiency to ensure profits in operating businesses so economic obligations can be fulfilled to meet the requirements of the state budget and so the living conditions of workers and people can be improved. The province examined various companies, factories, and plants in September to see if any of them could be turned into business enterprises. Emphasis was put on circulating capital, real property, and working procedures. Regarding this, (Bounheuang Douangphachan), official in charge of the task of switching to business enterprises, said in an interview given to our radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] Luang Prabang Province is one of the provinces that has been selected to conduct experiments. We have decided to turn various economic units into business enterprises. At this initial stage, we have carried out experiments in three companies, namely the electricity, transport and repair, and construction companies. As of now, we have signed documents on the handover of two companies -- the electricity company and the transport, repair, and material and spare parts supply company. According to the calculations on technical data and a report on the financial status, it is seen that the electricity company will explicitly gain an increased income and that its annual budget is also increased by 2 million kip. At the same time, the electricity rate is reduced from 8 to 7 kip per kilowatt-hour while the living standard of the workers has been raised daily.

The transport, repair, and material and spare parts supply company in the past carried out its production work in the red. For example, the state had to allocate more than 1 million kip annually as the budget for the transport branch alone. But, after switching to the business enterprise system it achieved self-sufficiency. Further, it can fulfill its obligations toward the state even more effectively.

After accomplishing this experimental operation, we will also turn other companies in the province into business enterprises, and we expect that this task will be completed in 1986. [end recording]

PARTY SESSION HELD IN SAMPHAN DISTRICT

BK091305 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane October 9 (KPL) -- The 4th session of the party committee of Samphan District, the northern Phong Saly Province, was closed on Oct 4 after six days of working.

It was attended by more than 70 representatives of the party organization of various state institutions and production bases in the province.

The participants reviewed their recent activities and worked out a new action plan.

They also elected a new executive committee of 19 members.

BOOK ON EFFECTS OF U.S. FARM ACT PLANNED

BK100815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will soon publish a book explaining to the American people how the U.S. Farm Act has affected poor Thai farmers. The book has the support of the Rice Exporters Association. It will also illustrate the living conditions of Thai farmers. The Foreign Ministry has asked the Rice Exporters Association to share the 60,000 baht printing cost. The book will be distributed next month in the United States through the Thai Embassy and trade offices. The book will include the prices of Thai rice before and after the Farm Act and details of its impact on Thailand as a rice producing country. Photographs of the living conditions of poor Thai farmers will be compared with those of U.S. farmers.

USSR'S INTEREST IN EXPANDING TRADE WELCOMED

BK081150 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has informed several Thai Government agencies of its interest in expanding trade and entering joint ventures with Thailand. In welcoming the Soviet proposal, Thai Ambassador to Moscow Prachit Rotchanaphruk said the Thai Government had an open policy to deal with every country by taking the country's interest and security into consideration. While stating that the government agencies will closely look into the issue, the ambassador said Thailand can expect good relations on trade issue if the superpower complies with the United Nations Charter in not intervening in the internal political affairs of its trading partners.

To coincide with the Soviet plan, the Thai ambassador said the Soviet Union would organize a trade exhibition in Bangkok between 16 October to 2 November. He said the bilateral trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union amounted to several billion baht a year, with Thailand registering more than 100 million baht trade surplus with that country. Major Thai exports to the Soviet Union include rice, tapioca, sugar, and textile products. Imports from that country include machinery for use in textile industry and the chemical industry.

SEMINAR VIEWS TRADE WITH LAOS, OTHER ISSUES

BK100049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] The National Security Council [NSC] will consider the opening of more transit points for border trade between Thailand and Laos and reduce the number of products which are prohibited or controlled in exports to the neighbouring socialist country.

Newly-appointed Secretary General of the NSC, Suwit Suthanukun, told reporters yesterday that the consideration is based on the growing complaints in the private business sector for the government to ease the control on border trade.

At present, there are three transit points for the bilateral trade. In Thailand, they are in the provinces of Nong Khai and Mukdahan in the northeast.

Suwit's statement came after a seminar at the Board of Trade [BOT] attended by businessmen in the border provinces, senior officials of the Commerce Ministry, Foreign Ministry, customs authorities, Interior Ministry and top executives of the BOT.

The border provinces which sent their representatives to the seminar include Chiang Rai, Trat, Mukdahan, Songkhla, Sakhon Nakhon, Udon Thani, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, Tak, Loei, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Chiang Mai, Nong Khai, Nan, Chanthaburi and Buriram.

Their complaints and requests for eased rules were divergent. Chanthaburi wants the government to end the fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border and reduce the number of products prohibited from exports. They are considered strategic goods by the Thai security agency and military.

Chiang Mai wants government troops to be stationed or patrol along the border area to reduce the influence of minority groups. Chiang Rai wants periodic opening of the border with Laos for trade and government negotiations with that country for trade and frequent travels. It wants an accord with Laos for using boats in transporting goods across the Mekong River.

Kanchanaburi wants the opening of more checkpoints on the Thai-Burmese border and customs authorities should reduce their cumbersome regulations. Songkhla wants the government to permit forward foreign exchange transactions to reduce the risks of traders.

Ranong wants the government to ease the restrictions on traders and establish the provincial customs office as export-tax free zone. Thai and Burmese authorities should advise traders to have appropriate currency exchange, and that the time for transit should be extended from between 6 am to 4 pm to three days.

Suwit said that Thai traders and the Laotian government want the Thai authorities to permit more trade though they know that the government does not want to do so. He said Laos always cited friendship in its call for more border trade.

Thailand will have to bear more expenses in the opening of more transit points. NSC, he said, may permit such from time to time when the volume of trade is high enough and this will also depend on the number of calls by the private sector.

He said that the bilateral trade is still small. Last year the total value was only 523.86 million baht, accounting for 0.11 per cent of Thailand's international trade. Based on an average of six years, the value was only 0.19 per cent of the country's exports.

Suwit said that Laos also has problems in its purchasing power though it has a population of 3.5 million. In recent years, countries which have provided assistance to the socialist state have set conditions for counterpurchases.

Suwit, however, said his agency would ease the restrictions for more trade. The number of 205 strictly prohibited goods and 68 items of controlled goods may be reduced. He said that monsodium glutamate, once prohibited from exports to that country, has become a goods under control.

Monsodium glutamate is believed to have good effects in stopping bleeding. Suwit said the private sector can channel their complaints to the Internal Security Operations Command, Foreign Ministry, NSC and Interior Ministry.

Director General of the Department of Foreign Trade, Mrs Oranut Osathanon, said that though the number of goods barred from free trade is 273, the Commerce Ministry has been issuing export permits.

The department, she said, will revise the issue of export permits to be more favourable to border trade. This will exclude the goods labelled as strategic products.

Another traders' complaint was that the currency control should be eased. At present, the maximum is 20,000 baht and traders want it to be raised to 40,000 baht. They asked the Bank of Thailand to open offices in border provinces to process currency exchange applications.

Representatives from Ranong said that the border trade with Burma sees great potential for expansion. The value can reach 1,000 million baht. Exports of goods such as monosodium glutamate, canned milk, copra, paper boxes and cartons, cement, bicycle spare parts and others accounted for 250 million baht last year.

Imports from Burma include logs, fresh marine products, forest products, jade, rubber latex, copra. Fresh marine products accounted for 5,680 million baht last year.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO INTERVIEWS NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC

BK091515 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Tet Bunnak, the new Thai ambassador to the PRC who will soon leave to take up his duties in Beijing, told our reporter yesterday that during his term he will not only maintain the present good relations between the two countries, but will also devote himself to further promoting and strengthening them.

Another task is that while trying to maintain the market share of Thai products in China, he will seek ways to increase Thai exports to the Chinese market. He will also strengthen bilateral economic cooperation between the two nations within the framework of the UN trade development plans and international trade and tariff agreements.

During an exclusive interview with our newspaper's reporter, Tet also said that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, the crown prince will pay an official visit to China next year. This will be the highest-ranking member of the royal family to visit since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The crown prince's visit to China will help build closer relations between the two countries and push them to a higher level.

Tet said that after taking up his duties, he will contact the Chinese Government to prepare for the visit. He felt that it will be a great honor for him to have the chance to receive the crown prince in Beijing. He said that Beijing had informed Thailand that the Chinese Government attaches special importance to the crown prince's visit and is preparing to accord a most grand reception for him. Officials of the two countries are now discussing dates for the visit.

Tet continued that Thailand and China have similar policies and stands on general international issues. China, although not a superpower, is a powerful country. It maintains neutrality between the USSR and the United States. China, like Thailand, is a developing Third World country, but it is an important and powerful country. Both countries have devoted themselves to pursuing global peace. Thailand has tried to support all things conducive to regional and international peace.

He said that in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, both Thailand and China regard the Cambodian issue as a major obstacle to peace. Both countries therefore support the resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the return of the legitimate rights and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

He said that since Thailand and China share identical stands on some regional and global issues, like the Cambodian problem, both countries will continue cooperating closely in this aspect.

The new ambassador finally told the reporter that Thailand and China will hold a meeting of the Thai-Chinese Joint Commission in Beijing in December to discuss trade, investment, and scientific and technological exchange projects. Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai side, will lead a Thai delegation to attend the meeting. After that, the two countries will organize a meeting on scientific and technological exchanges in Bangkok in January. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will also visit China again at the end of this year or early next year.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON REFUGEES

BK080706 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Oct 86 p 7

[*"Full text" of speech by Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, at a meeting of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva on 7 October*]

[Text] It is generally accepted that among the problems that the world now faces and that which nations have devoted all kinds of resources to assuage human suffering, the refugee problem is very important. This problem still persists because there are countries which shamelessly oppress their own people, deprive them of their basic rights, and murder them simply on account of ideological or political differences of opinion. As long as this undesirable situation continues, the refugee problem will be with us.

There is no need to mention the misery these unfortunate people have gone through and by which they have involuntarily become refugees because we are all well aware of it. The main thing is how we can find ways to alleviate the plight of these people. During the past 37 years the UNHCR has demonstrated to us the importance of its role in alleviating the misery and the plight of refugees. Their noble deeds in every part of the world have shown us their willingness to make a sacrifice and to adhere to their principles. Without them mankind would have encountered a much more serious refugee problem than that one it is now facing.

For the past 11 years Thailand has had to cope with the influx of refugees from Indochina. We adhere to humanitarian principles and have all along provided assistance to these refugees. Since 1975, 660,000 refugees had been granted temporary asylum in Thailand before they were accepted for resettlement in third countries. The caring for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in Thailand constitutes a big problem and heavy burden for us. Therefore, it is natural that from time to time there may be misunderstanding between Thai and UNHCR officials. But I do believe that, if UNHCR officials closely consult with their Thai counterparts, all problems will be settled.

What really concerns the Thai Government at the moment is the decline in the number of refugees being resettled in third countries. This has caused us to worry that the international community may be forgetting their responsibility. While there continues a sharp fall in the number of refugees being resettled, Indochinese displaced persons continue to seek refuge in Thailand. Subsequently the average number of displaced persons in refugee camps has never been under 100,000 during the past eight years. Moreover, for the first time since the beginning of the mass influx of refugees into Thailand, the number of displaced persons in camps at the end of 1985 numbered 130,000; higher than those at the end of 1984, which was 128,400.

It is generally accepted that the problem of Indochinese displaced persons can only be solved at its root cause. But it seems rather difficult to implement this idea at present since there is little prospect that the countries in Indochina will cooperate with us in preventing their own people from fleeing their countries. Moreover, apart from being uncooperative, they even persecute them in our territory. Allow one to cite a few examples; on May 29, 1986, the refugee camp at Site 8 was attacked by Vietnamese troops killing 11 Kampucheans and leaving many wounded; on June 11, 1986, an orphanage for Kampuchean children at the Khao Lan refugee camp in Trat Province was shelled by Vietnamese artillery causing damage to buildings and other property and subsequently these Kampuchean orphans had to be moved to a safer area. On June 14, 1986, Laotian soldiers penetrated into Thai territory in Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province, and killed 35 Laotian displaced persons, mostly women and children. These incidents are evidence of the brutal and cruel acts committed by Indochinese countries which are not only immoral, but also are contrary to humanitarian principles.

At last year's meeting I informed the executive committee that Thai authorities, in cooperation with the UNHCR, had initiated screening measure for Laotian refugees. The purpose of these measures is to separate real refugees from economic migrants. The Laotian Government has agreed in principle with the UNHCR to accept those who have been screened. Since the introduction of these measures on July 1, 1985, 1,400 Laotians have been screened and are now being detained temporarily in various camps along the border pending their repatriation. In this connection, I would like once again to renew our appeal to the UNHCR to persuade the Laotian Government to allow these refugees to return to their country. Otherwise the Thai authorities would be compelled to treat them in accordance with our immigration law.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of our decision to close Khao I-Dang refugee camp by the end of this year. In the meantime, we will accord appropriate facilities to representatives from countries wishing to interview refugees at Khao I-Dang for resettlement. After the closing of Khao I-Dang, refugees who have not been accepted for resettlement will be moved to new camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. We decided to move these refugees from Khao I-Dang because we think that, after having been denied resettlement opportunities, they should face the fact and come to join their compatriots at the border now living under the supervision of the UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Organization] and waiting for appropriate opportunities to return to their homeland.

In the past four years the rate of piracy attacks on refugee boats in the Gulf of Thailand has decreased by 70 percent. This is due to the anti-piracy-programme which the Thai Government, in cooperation with the UNHCR, has implemented since 1982. This programme is being renewed every year. However, I would like to reiterate once again that, in our view, the problem of piracy must be solved at its root cause, namely at the source.

I would also like to reaffirm my government's policy on refugees that we will continue to provide assistance to displaced persons according to humanitarian principles taking into account at the same time our sovereignty and national security, and will grant only temporary refuge to them. As for durable solutions to refugee and displaced persons problems, we are of the view that there are only two solutions, namely resettlement in their country and voluntary repatriation, which are compatible with the situation in our country and therefore acceptable to us.

Before closing, I would like to express once again my deep appreciation to the UNHCR and to all who are involved in providing assistance to Thailand and thus making it possible for us to successfully cope with refugee problems. I sincerely hope that Thailand will continue to receive assistance and cooperation from the UNHCR and friendly countries in its efforts to find solutions to the problem of Indochinese refugees.

CPP FOUNDER VISITS; SEES ULTIMATE CPP VICTORY

NC091848 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Jose Maria Sison, founder of the Philippine Communist Party [CPP] said here Thursday that he did not think there would be a coup against President Corazon Aquino for at least two years, but the communists would prevail in the end.

"For a coup to appear successfully in the Philippines there has to be a greensignal in the United States," said Mr. Sison, who is in Bangkok to receive the 1986 Southeast Asian Writers (SEA Write) award for the Philippines. "I don't think the U.S. policymakers would be foolish enough to lay aside so soon that prime consideration they had for letting Marcos fall," the use of Mrs. Aquino to block the armed communist movement in the country, Mr. Sison told reporters.

He said however that he felt that Mrs. Aquino, who came to power in February after a popular revolt toppled Ferdinand Marcos, would not be able to solve the country's problems of "U.S. domination and monopolization of land by a few." While she might in the near future win "certain limited but significant agreements with the communists," the communists would prevail in the end, Mr. Sison said.

"There is a good chance it (the party) will grow in strength because of the non-solution of the fundamental problems of the Filipino people," he said, predicting victory for the communists by the "later part of the 1990's."

UN ENVOY SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

OW090841 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8 -- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly values and fully supports all efforts, commitments and initiatives aimed at enforcing the obligations of nations in the non-use of force in international relations, said Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, at a UN debate on Tuesday on the principles governing the non-use of force in international relations.

He said: "What seems more conducive [as received] to us to be mentioned in this regard is the eminent danger of war, conflicts, and contradictions which would threaten our very survival. The framework for peaceful coexistence, for preservation of independence and progressive development of states, and for the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination has been shaken by the frantic arms race and the conquest speed [as received] that engulfed the thoughts as well as the actions of the imperialist and reactionary circles. While losing sight of political reality in their dream to reshape the world in their own image, they by nature are disposed to the use of force, and are adversed [as received] to the consolidation of states' obligations" to the contrary.

Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat reiterated the well-intentioned proposals put forth by the three Indochinese countries for solving the outstanding questions in Southeast Asia by peaceful means, thus helping to ease tension in this region.

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR THAI SHOW OF GOODWILL

BK091320 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Hanoi army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Thursday ran a commentary calling on Thailand to show its goodwill through concrete deeds. The paper says:

After the general election in Thailand, the Thai ruling circles made many statements expressing their desire to improve the country's diplomatic relations, including that with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Speaking at the Parliament on 27 August, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said: The Thai Government will follow a free foreign policy, respect national interest, defend independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as consolidate national security. On the basis of mutual help and mutual benefit, justice and equality, the Thai Government will try to improve relations with neighboring countries and try to seek all political and diplomatic ways to defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Word indistinct] noted that in an interview with the BANGKOK POST on 14 August Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila confirmed that Thailand is not the enemy of Vietnam and that Thailand wants to talk with Vietnam.

Public opinion welcomed and acknowledged these positive attitudes. But since then, the Thai authorities have not yet turned their words into concrete deeds. On the contrary, their deeds have not matched their words.

Toward Kampuchea, Thailand continues to interfere in the internal affairs of this country and turns its back to the goodwill, flexible, and peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries.

Together with the imperialist and expansionist forces, they encourage the Khmer reactionary groups to sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people. The Thai Army has repeatedly violated the Kampuchean territory and supported the Pol Pot remnants' intrusions into Kampuchea to carry out sabotage activities.

Bangkok is very active in its attempt to maintain the seat of the Pol Pot genocidal clique disguised in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. At the 41st session of the UN General Assembly on 30 September 1986, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made a mythical speech about what he called Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea. He even reminded [as heard] Vietnam's response to the 8-point proposal of the self-styled CGDK which is in fact aimed at bringing back the Pol Pot clique to Kampuchea and restoring the brutal regime condemned by the whole mankind.

We wish that the Thai authorities prove their constructive attitude by practical deeds, not by words only.

On the Vietnamese side, we have many times shown our goodwill and desire to restore and develop that necessary for relations with Thailand, as well as with other countries in ASEAN. We are ready to hold dialogue with them to find out a fair and reasonable political solution to the Kampuchea situation on the basis of an agreement on the two fundamental questions -- namely, the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Vietnam's goodwill is as clear as daylight. But goodwill can not lie on one side. It must be seriously reconsidered and responded to by the other side.

The paper says: Together with Vietnam, Thailand should strengthen and implement the policy of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, promote the trend for dialogue, solve all disputes by negotiation, establish neighborly relations, and realize peaceful coexistence.

RADIO ON COMPLETION OF LOW-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK070527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] As of early October, with the exception of Ho Chi Minh City, nearly all provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country had finished holding congresses of delegates of district, precinct, and city party organizations. Some districts which have not held their party congresses will complete this task by 5 October. At present, all localities are urgently preparing conditions and formalities to begin holding provincial and city party congresses.

According to reports by various localities, Cuu Long, Lai Chau, and Dac Lac Provinces will be the first in the country to convene their party organization congresses approximately from 5 to 10 October. Most of the provinces and cities throughout the country are expected to hold their party organization congresses between 10 and 20 October. Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces which have been slow in this task, such as Bac Thai, Nghe Tinh, Tien Giang, and Dong Thap, are also concentrating on completing district-, precinct-, and city-level party congresses by late October.

Generally speaking, the recent district, precinct, and city party congresses have made substantial progress in selecting party members for election to party executive committees in accordance with the standards set by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

According to still incomplete figures, statistics gathered from 31 districts, precincts, and cities, the average age of members of the new party executive committees of 23 districts and precincts is under 40 and of the other 8 districts is above 40. In two districts -- Thach Thanh, in Thanh Hoa Province, and Thanh Hoa, in Vinh Phu Province -- the average age of the new executive committee members still remains at the same level as in the previous committees; that is, from 41.6 to 42.2. According to statistics collected from 56 districts, precincts, and cities, the number of women elected to the new party committee echelons accounts for 12.6 percent of the total committee membership, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous term. The number of committee members belonging to the average age group of 34 or younger has increased from 14.4 percent the previous term of 19.4 percent in the new term. Most of the members of the new party committees belong to the 35-45 age group which has also gone up from 50.9 percent to 55.6 percent. On the other hand, the average age group of above 46 has decreased from 34.3 percent to 24.9 percent.

The contingent of scientific cadres with a college or higher education elected to the new party committees has increased from 20.8 percent of 32.5 percent over the previous term. The cultural level of the new party committees is also higher, with the number of committee members with a level-3 education accounting for 65.3 percent of the total membership, up by 10.8 percent from the previously term.

Generally speaking, the districts, precincts, and cities in the southern provinces have proceeded fairly vigorously in rejuvenating party committee membership. At present, Di Linh District, LamDong Province, has reduced the average age of committee members for 42 to 38. In Duyen Hai District, Kien Giang Province, the average age of 42.5 has been lowered to 37.2, a reduction of 5.3 years. Ha Tien District, Kien Giang Province, achieved a reeducation of 5.2 years, lowering the average age from 42.6 to 37.4. For their part, Tuy Hoa and Ninh Hoa Districts, Phu Khanh Province; Chu Pong and Chu Se Districts, Dac Lac Province; Mang Giang and A Dun Pa Districts, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province; and Quynh Luu District, Hghe Tinh Province; have lowered the age of their party committee members by 3-4.8 years.

However, these district, precinct, and city party organization congresses have also shown that the percentage of workers directly engaged in production, who were elected to the new party committees, still remains too low. According to the statistics available, of the total of 3,085 party committee members, only 59 are workers directly participating in production work, or only 1.8 percent of the total membership. The percentage of women serving in the standing committee is even lower, or almost zero percent.

NHAN DAN ON PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK070348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 3 October editorial: "Provincial and Municipal Party Organization Congresses"]

[Text] This month, October, more than 40 party organizations at the provincial, municipal, and special zone levels and party organizations subordinate to the central level will hold their congresses. These congresses will capitalize on the results obtained by the congresses of various establishments, precincts, and districts; continue discussing and contributing views to the draft documents of the party Central Committee; discuss orientations and tasks for their party organizations; elect new party organization executive committees; and appoint delegations to attend the sixth national party congress.

Some provinces and municipalities now have a population of millions and hold a strategic position in many aspects -- economic, social, national defense, and security. Over the past 5 years, under a very difficult situation, many localities have implemented the resolutions of the fifth party congress with a dynamic and creative spirit, thus scoring many important achievements in the implementation of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. However, various party organizations still exposed numerous shortcomings in leadership and management.

To satisfactorily prepare for their party organization congresses, all provincial and municipal party committees are striving to collect the views of delegates, cadres, and party members at the congresses of various establishments, precincts, and districts; scrupulously welcoming criticism from the lower echelons and the masses; and fully and firmly grasp the economic viewpoints of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to serve as a basis for verifying the draft reports of party organizations to be presented at their congresses, as well as for determining the orientations and tasks for their localities and sectors in the next term of office.

We can accurately solve various problems of localities only by understanding thoroughly all viewpoints of the party Central Committee on arranging the economic structure, rearranging investment, determining the social structure, and performing socialist transformation work; by consolidating new production relations; by changing the mechanism of management; and by switching to socialist economic accounting and business.

In light of the party's guiding thought for enterprises in leadership in general and economic leadership in particular, and with localities in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism, the party organization congresses of various provinces and municipalities this time will set forth tasks for the development of the existing production capacity and the exploitation and development of all potentials of localities. This is aimed at vigorously expanding the production forces, gradually stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and helping to consolidate national defense and security.

It is necessary for party organization congresses at the provincial and municipal levels to effect an important new change in various aspects -- thinking, especially economic thinking, working style, organizational structure, and work related to cadres.

This time, in electing their new executive committees, all party organization congresses of provinces, municipalities, and special zones must ensure the criteria concerning political and ethical quality, and build a strong, indivisible, and unanimous leadership collective which is equipped with a good working style and is capable of directing and managing work in accordance with the new management mechanism.

[Words indistinct] loyal, firmly grasp and resolutely implement the party's lines and viewpoints; be equipped with a high sense of responsibility, new thinking, especially economic thinking, and practical operational ability and imbued with diligence, frugality, honesty, and impartiality; and adopt a simple and healthy lifestyle.

Before holding party congresses, it is necessary to urgently reach conclusion on and deal with various cases and incidents involving negativism and with those cadres whose serious shortcomings were detected in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive.

These party organization congresses must not elect incapable and unqualified cadres to the party committees. Based on the criteria established for party committee members, they must pay attention to replenishing the party committees with more workers and youths who, through actual work and production, have demonstrated good ability and quality and are equipped with new thinking and adequate knowledge to meet the demands of the new revolutionary stage.

The success of the party organization congresses at the provincial, municipal, and special zone or equivalent levels is of decisive significance to that of the sixth national party congress.

Huong Dien District Holds Party Congress

BK030706 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Anh Trang]

[Text] Huong Dien was the first district of Binh Tri Thien Province to hold a party organization congress. The congress reviewed results of party organization congresses of 80 basic party bases in the district which have been just completed, integrated almost 3,500 ideas of party members from all villages, subwards, enterprises, organizations, and schools; discussed and contributed ideas to the draft documents of the central government and the draft reports of the province and district. The district party congress also discussed extensively various viewpoints of the central government put forth in various documents of the Sixth CPV Congress. On the basis of the district's experience, 263 delegates contributed many ideas to improving the socioeconomic situation of the nation, province, and the district, strengthening security and national defense, consolidating party building tasks, developing the people's right to collective mastery, and improving foreign policy. Many delegates paid special attention to upgrading the agricultural production to a main goal, while consistently carrying out tasks on district building, socialist transformation, distribution and circulation, and opposing negative phenomena.

Comrade Duong Van Trinh, deputy chairman of the district party committee, who is responsible for the agricultural production group, expressed his viewpoints. He said: During the past period, we did not rate agricultural production as a main task. Investment for agriculture was insufficient; while fertilizer, insecticide, and fuel were in short supply. Huong Dien is a key rice-growing district of the province and has always taken the lead in grain procurement. However, the district has no large water conservation project to ensure effective irrigation for ricefields. As a result, drought and waterlogging threaten the district annually. The district has 18,200 hectares of land under cultivation, yet it has no agricultural economic engineer. At present it has 10 specialists in cultivation and animal husbandry which are not enough to handle tasks at sectors and offices in the district, while technical cadres are needed at the grass-roots units.

Many delegates suggested that in upgrading agricultural production to a main goal and in expanding it to a large-scale socialist production, it is necessary for the central government to increase investment, build more material and technical bases, such as water conservation projects, fertilizer, and insecticide. Along with producing the urgently needed agricultural specialists, the central and provincial administrations should assign more technical cadres from various departments, institutions, sectors, and offices to help districts and grass-roots units. Comrade Doan Van Phi, deputy secretary of the Quang Phu village party committee proposed that cooperatives be allowed to send some of their members to agricultural college with all the expenses paid by the cooperatives so, by 1990, all cooperatives will have their own agricultural engineers. In the scientific and technological era, we must have technical cadres at grass-roots units.

Comrade Tran Ngoc Man, head of the Bac Phuoc cooperative said: The central government should fix a new price for grain and agricultural products such as rice, peanuts, and pork while reviewing the implementation of the product contract system to labor groups and laborers in order to accelerate agricultural development. With a high sense of responsibility and a constructive spirit, many delegates showed their aspiration and proposed measures to stabilize the prices and market problems, improve the people's daily life, and strengthen social order and safety.

Delegates to the congress proposed more than 50 ideas on district building tasks. Most of them agreed with Comrade Nguyen Van Chuong, secretary of the district party committee, who insisted that various central and provincial sectors and branches review their tasks at district level and clearly define the relationship between sectors and echelons in the management system. Various sectors and echelons must take responsibility in building the district's economic structure as well as in applying the division of management responsibility in order to enable the district to surge forward to satisfactorily exploit local potentials.

The Huong Dien party organization congress discussed at length future socioeconomic tasks and orientations. From now to 1990, the Huong Dien party organization and people will further enhance the revolutionary heroism, the spirit of self-reliance, strive to exploit all potentials and capabilities of the district's four new economic zones, firmly develop agriculture comprehensively, improve the production of small industrial and handicraft products, combine industrial development with that of agriculture at all levels, improve export goods production, build more material and technical bases, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, redistribute the labor force to comply with production reorganization at the district level, vigorously develop the cultural, educational, and public health sectors, and strengthen national security and defense.

By the year 1990, the district will strive to achieve an annual total grain production output of 85,000 metric tons, an increase of 25 percent compared with 1984 -- a year with a bumper crop. The grain per capita of the district is 430 kg, an increase of 23 percent. The district procured 17,000-18,000 metric tons of grain annually, an increase of 28 percent. Industrial crops account for 20 percent of the cultivated area, a threefold increase over 1985.

Small industrial and handicraft production value reached 250 million dong, a twofold increase over 1985 or 37-40 percent of the total agro-industrial production output value. The district also produced 5,000 metric tons of marine products, a 50 percent increase over 1985 -- and 2.5 million trees in scattered areas. Export value increased by 2.3-fold over 1985, while 45 percent of families in the district live in brick houses. Schools, public health posts, and nurseries were built with firm foundations.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 50 comrades, representing the intelligencia of all members of the party organization and people of Huong Dien District. The average age of the committee is 38.8 years old, 2 years younger than the previous committee; 60.37 percent of them have level III education background; 54.7 graduated from universities and vocational schools; and 63 percent completed intermediate and higher political courses.

The district party organization congress decided to launch an emulation movement to score achievements to welcome the fourth provincial party organization congress and the coming sixth national party congress. Huong Dien is striving to urgently harvest and satisfactorily procure summer-fall rice, improve typhoon and flood control system, positively prepare land for the 1986-87 5th-month spring rice, and strive to fulfill the 1986 state plan.

YEN BINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK070814 Hanoi NHAN Dan in Vietnamese 12 Sep 86 p 3

[By Nguyen Anh Binh]

[Text] The 15th congress of the party organization of Yen Binh District (Hoang Lien Son) has been held in the spirit of correctly assessing the district's socioeconomic situation, drawing lessons for experience, looking squarely at the truth, pointing out strong and weak aspects, and setting forth more effective and realistic programs of action for the coming period. The process of holding congresses from the grass-roots to district level was also a process of collecting suggestions contributed by all party cadres and members to the draft documents of the party Central Committee, the province, and the district in the spirit of building the party and building socialism in the new period. It can be said this was the deepest and widest political drive ever conducted by the party organization of this mountainous district.

Within the first 17 days of August 1986, all 61 party chapters and organizations of agricultural cooperatives, state farms, agricultural state organs, schools, and armed forces units discussed the draft documents and held grass-roots party congresses. All the suggestions were systematically collected and presented for discussion at the district party organization congress. Though dealing with different issues, the discussions conducted at all grass-roots units and at the district party organization congress were imbued with a strict spirit of self-criticism and criticism.

The Yen Binh District party organization congress drew upon the lessons learned locally and set forth selective plan norms based primarily on subjective conditions as well as on the district's natural resources, labor, lands, and branches and trades. In this spirit, upon reviewing agricultural production over the past 5 years, the congress noted that average rice output had increased to 53.25 quintals per hectare (1985) as compared with less than 40 quintals (1980), resulting in an increase of 34.48 percent in total grain production volume and an increase in average per-capita grain output from 336.9 to 420.8 kg. The party organization congress of Yen Binh District assessed that this achievement still did not reflect full exploitation of the existing capabilities; nor did it help meet requirements. The volume of grain turned out is insufficient for consumption; crop yields are unstable; the volume of marketable agricultural products is small; and attention is not yet given to processing subsidiary food crops and, especially, to various types of industrial crops (tea, tung oil, citronella, and so forth) which are basically the mountainous region's strong points. As a result of this, the district has failed to either meet the objective of comprehensive agricultural development or promote the small industry and handicrafts and industrial sectors as the local conditions permit in order to redistribute labor, produce great quantities of products for consumption and export, and invest in equipment for agricultural production.

Clearly recognizing and correctly pointing out weaknesses contribute to finding more correct ways and establishing more realistic goals for the coming period. Yen Binh has decided to surge forward and enrich itself by promoting industrial crop cultivation and cattle breeding and by fully exploiting the potentials of Lake Thac Ba which is situated in the district. These very activities will in turn help accelerate the production of grain and subsidiary food crops and serve as a basis for developing industry and small industry and handicrafts in the district. It is expected that Yen Binh will produce 26,600 metric tons of grain by 1988 (6,600 metric tons more than in 1985) and 30,000 metric tons by 1990 (8,000 metric tons more than in 1985) [all figures as published], with its per-hectare rice yield averaging 60 quintals in 1988 and 70 quintals in 1990 and its per-capita grain output averaging 450 kg in the next 2 years and 500 kg toward the end of the current 5-year plan.

These goals require efforts in many respects from a mountainous district that is handicapped by rugged topographical conditions and scarcity of material-technical bases; but they provide the necessary prerequisites for developing industrial crop cultivation, livestock breeding, industry, and small industry and handicrafts as mentioned above. Yen Binh will increase its tea acreage from 1,303 hectares at present to 1,500 hectares in 1988 and 2,000 hectares in 1990 so as to run out 500 and 600 metric tons of dried tea leaves respectively. Consequently, there is the urgent need to process tea industrially right in the district. The district's first tea processing plant was completed in early September, 1986, and it will be put into operation in time for the summer-fall tea harvest. Similar development plans have also been made for other industrial crops, thereby creating a diversified economy for the district.

Guided by the spirit of the draft documents of the central party committee and the province, the party organization congress of Yen Binh District has brought to the entire party organization a new awareness of responsibility and independence right from the grass-roots level.

NAM NINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK070224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Essay by station correspondent (Tran Ngoc Thu): "The Congress of Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] Nam Ninh is one of the two districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province hard hit by Typhoon No 5. Nearly 60 persons were killed, hundreds of others were injured and thousands of schools and hospitals collapsed or were damaged. The houses of 25,000 households collapsed and the roofs of 35,000 more were blown off. On the production front, not to mention the number of damaged storehouses and fallen trees, nearly 700 hectares of early-ripening rice were crushed; 5,500 hectares of rice which was growing ears were waterlogged or flooded; many workshops, tools, and pieces of equipment of the handicraft sector were either overturned or damaged; and more than 500 high-voltage or low-voltage electricity poles were downed.

The typhoon and its destructive force came as a surprise to more than 90,000 people in Nam Ninh District. Many elderly people have claimed that this was the fiercest storm in 90 years. As for more than 11,000 members of the district party organization, it appears this was their last and toughest fight before the party organization's eighth executive committee's term of office expires and the party's organization's ninth executive committee begins its term.

The district party organization congress was initially scheduled to be open on 12 September but was later rescheduled for 19 September so the district could, for 10 days and more, concentrate on overcoming the typhoon's aftermath -- rescuing and giving medical treatment to the victims; providing relief assistance to those families suffering losses and facing difficulties; quickly repairing damaged hospitals, schools, and houses; and resettling the people and stabilizing their lives.

In the ricefields, the district was draining floodwaters from low-lying ricefields while watering high ricefields so the rice could grow good ears. At various workshops, efforts were also made promptly to put things back in order and restore the electricity supply in order to quickly resume production. While the sound of looms and other machines was heard busily again at various handicraft cooperatives and while in the fields the early 10th-month rice was being harvested in conjunction with efforts to plant the winter vegetable and subsidiary food crops, the district party organization congress was solemnly declared open amid the bright colors of many banners.

There were 280 delegates from various grass-roots-level party organizations at the Nam Ninh district party organization congress. They looked like combatants returning from the battlefield. It is because of their bearing that throughout the 4-day period of the congress, the Nam Ninh District party organization was able to develop the offensive momentum and a sense of responsibility in managing to conduct the congress in a boisterous, urgent, quick, and neat manner. It succeeded in shortening the congress by 1 day but was still able to ensure a high outcome.

In addition to contributing many diversified opinions to various draft documents of the party Central Committee and of the province, the delegates concentrated on studying and discussing the draft political report as well as the situation and tasks of the district party organization. They elected a new executive committee of 49 comrades.

A striking feature of the situation of the Nam Ninh party organization is that on the agricultural front, rice output and yield have made a relatively big step forward over the past 5 years.

As a large district situated in the area where intensive cultivation is carried out, Nam Ninh experiences more difficulties than neighboring districts because its soil is unfertile, the layout of its ricefields is uneven with the center of the district being a higher area where water is scarce, and its northern and southern parts are two basin areas where waterlogging caused by rain is commonplace.

Nam Ninh has tried to carry out farmland irrigation, improve soil conditions, apply technical advances in intensive cultivation, and develop the effect of a product contract system, resulting in a relatively fast increase in rice output and yield. If previously, for 5 consecutive years from 1977 to 1981, its rice output was put at only less than 5 metric tons per hectare, then during the period 1982-85 its average rice output rose to 7 metric tons or more per hectare.

While its grain output shows an increase, its animal husbandry has also developed vigorously and extensively, with the volume of meat increasing by nearly 40 percent.

Developing its new, dynamic apparatus, the export sector has also made rapid headway. It is especially noted that the export of peanuts has increased by more than 70 percent.

With the availability of rice, hogs, and exports, the economic face of Nam Ninh has begun to change. The traditional handicraft sector -- including the consumer machinery branch and the textile branch which are renowned nationwide and the industrial value of which is the highest in the country -- has long accounted for more than 40 percent of the district's total agro-industrial value. Over the years, despite great difficulties in acquiring energy, supplies, and raw materials, the handicraft sector of Nam Ninh, thanks to its agricultural leverage, has been able to deal successfully with the situation to maintain and develop production. Many kinds of handicraft products of Nam Ninh have undergone change for the better and have been up to the standard set by the state. These included Tan Tien bicycle wheel hubs and Tien Tuyen bicycle wheel rims. Many kinds of bicycle inner tubes exported by the Dich Viet, Phuong Thanh, and Tan Tien cooperatives have won the trust of foreign customers and have been awarded many medals at the Giang Vo exhibitions and international fairs.

Beside its agro-industrial economic achievements, many other socioeconomic areas such as distribution, circulation, capital construction, education, public health, and culture have also shown some progress.

Over the past few years, civilian housing, as well as production and public utility projects have been built in large number. The congress attributed these achievements to the district's creative application of party lines, its successful exploitation of the people's strengths and the locality's latent potentials. The leadership methods of various echelons have begun to change boldly.

But with the idea of not being subjective and complacent, the congress also conducted self-criticism and criticism scrupulously, pointing out the weaknesses and deficiencies of the party organization. For instance, slow development was noted in the winter planting season. The fishery profession has yet to be developed. The handicraft sector has not yet been able to exploit fully the district's latent potentials in workmanship and equipment. Socioeconomic management has not yet been carried out strictly. Negative phenomena has yet to be promptly overcome.

With determination to continue to be on the offensive, the Nam Ninh District party organization congress put forth the orientation and tasks for the next executive committee with higher objectives to be attained: grain yield to be increased by 14 percent; pork, by 33 percent; industrial production value, by 31 percent; and export value by 3 and 1/2 fold; and the population growth rate to be reduced to 1.5 percent by the year 1990. By trying to attain these objectives, the Nam Ninh District party organization has demonstrated a relatively high determination. This is because the district does not have so many favorable natural conditions to enjoy and because its production outcome has already reached a relatively high level. To continue to move forward, the district will have to overcome numerous new difficulties and obstacles. To reduce the population growth rate in Nam Ninh as well as in other districts, which is now put at 2 percent, is also not a simple issue.

The Nam Ninh District party organization congress analyzed and worked out measures to achieve these objectives at all cost. One of the factors that may contribute to ensuring the success of these measures is the party organization's tradition of militant solidarity. Nam Ninh is characterized by the fact that it is a district formed by the merger of Nam Truc and Truc Ninh Districts. Over the past 20 years or so, the unified Nam Ninh District has firmly maintained its tradition of militant solidarity. This has generated a great strength for the party organization and the people to advance the revolutionary movement steadily forward in various localities and socioeconomic areas. Despite its high objectives and countless difficulties to be encountered, this tradition of militant solidarity will certainly be able to lead the Nam Ninh District party organization to new successes.

BO TRACH DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS SETS NEW TASKS

BK091231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization congress of Bo Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province, has set new tasks for the future.

The district will strive to produce 37,500 metric tons of grain by 1988 and 41,300 metric tons by 1990, with an average per capita grain distribution of 320-340 kg per year. The number of cows is to be increased to 27,000, water buffalo to 5,000, and hogs to 48,500 by 1990. The ratio of industrial crop area to the total cultivated area will be raised to 32 percent by 1988 and 36 percent by 1990. The district will have grown 2,200 hectares by 1990 and will boost the value of exports to 1.4 million rubles by 1987 and 2.35 million rubles by 1990.

MOKHTAR DEFENDS EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS

BK101301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The execution of nine leaders of the banned Indonesian Communist Party was in keeping with the country's laws, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday. "Although regrettable, it is in keeping with our laws," Mr Mokhtar told journalists on his arrival here from the United Nations' General Assembly.

He said all nine executed communists had gone through the normal legal procedures of appeal, but their appeals had been rejected. "It is not always the case that all appeals are turned down," he said, explaining that many appeals had resulted in death sentences being commuted to life imprisonment.

Mr Mokhtar said that he had not been fully briefed on overseas protests over the executions but added that he would "immediately deal with them."

Armed forces spokesman Brigadier General Pieter Damanik Wednesday said the nine had been executed at the end of September and early this month after they had seen their families. They were sentenced to death 15 years ago for their role in an attempted coup against President Sukarno's government in 1965.

TRADE MINISTER DENIES SINAR HARAPAN REPORT

BK091257 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh has regretted a SINAR HARAPAN report that the government will revoke regulations governing imports. A SINAR HARAPAN front-page headline on Wednesday 8 October 1986 read: "Government to Revoke 44 Letters of Decision on Imports." Minister Rakhmat Saleh stressed that the report was incorrect and could stir up confusion and even uneasiness among the people, particularly in business circles. He added that under the present difficult and challenging situation, the government would definitely continue efforts to streamline regulations to enhance national efficiency and productivity. In this regard, the trade minister called on business circles to continue to operate under the existing regulations and not to be affected by the SINAR HARAPAN report.

SINAR HARAPAN Banned

BK091245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In letter of decision [number indistinct] dated 9 October 1986, the information minister suspends the publication permit of the SINAR HARAPAN daily. The letter of decision of the information minister signed by Sukarno, director general of the development of press and graphics, stipulates among other things that effective Thursday, 9 October 1986, the government suspends the publication permit of the SINAR HARAPAN daily [words indistinct]. The SINAR HARAPAN daily is not allowed to be printed, published, or circulated from the time the letter of decision goes into effect. The letter of decision was issued on the grounds that following the 12 September 1986 decision on the devaluation of the rupiah, SINAR HARAPAN carried news which was not only speculative but could also bring about the people's uneasiness and undermine national stability.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR ON POVERTY, RACIAL IMBALANCES

BK090712 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The government will formulate new plans, strategies, and economic policies to ensure that efforts to eradicate poverty and correct imbalances among the races will continue beyond 1990. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the House of Representatives that the time frame for the implementation of the New Economic Policy, NEP, is not important. What is important is to reduce the imbalances between the communities. The prime minister pointed out that the views of the people will be taken into consideration through various channels. He made it clear that the NEP had achieved a degree of success in eradicating poverty and restructuring society.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said Malaysia, being a sovereign country, need not consult any foreign nation in the implementation of its laws. He pointed out that any sentence passed by a Malaysian court has to be carried out. Malaysia's image was not affected due to the hanging of the two Australians convicted for drug trafficking. Newspaper reports on the hanging and foreign newspapers were factual and objective on this matter.

SINGAPORE'TOP SINGAPORE DIPLOMAT' VISITING MOSCOW

BK081454 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Singapore, Oct 8 (AFP) -- A top Singapore diplomat has left for Moscow in a bid to improve the often chilly relations between the island state and the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources said. Peter Chan, second permanent secretary in the Singapore Foreign Ministry, is the first senior Singapore official to visit the Soviet Union since Premier Lee Kuan Yew cancelled a trip in 1980 on Moscow's advise, the sources said. Mr Chan, who left here Tuesday, is scheduled to arrive in Moscow Wednesday. He is expected to stay in the Soviet Union for about a week, the sources said.

Official sources said there were no specific points for the talks in Moscow, but diplomats said Singapore was worried its economic relations with the Eastern bloc needed a push in the face of competition from other neighboring countries. Moscow has recently been making overtures to Indonesia and Malaysia whose products Singapore largely re-exports. Ministers from both countries have visited Moscow in the past year while Singapore has held back.

Relations between Singapore and the Soviet Union were soured by this stoutly pro-Western island state's opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's backing of Vietnam. Economic ties had remained unaffected until last year when there was a sudden drop in Soviet orders for Singapore shipyards, which had been Moscow's top customer.

Mr Lee's August 1980 visit to Moscow was called off on a week's notice when he was told that then-president Aleksey Kosygin was ill. The move was seen as a rebuff to Mr Lee who had scheduled a visit to China in October of that year. Since then, relations have been clouded by expulsion of a Soviet diplomat and a shipping engineer on charges on spying and cancellation of cultural visits and critical statements about Soviet policies.

NDF TO RESUME TALKS; LEADERS TO STAY 'IN HIDING'

HK091511 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has said it will resume truce talks with the government but its two negotiators -- former journalists Antonio Ma Zumel and Saturnino Ocampo -- will remain in hiding "as a safety precaution" against military saboteurs.

In their behalf, the NDF's counsels -- Arno Sanidad and Romeo Capulong -- will represent the rebel coalition.

Zumel and Ocampo reportedly left Manila for an undisclosed nearby province reportedly to throw off surveillance by military intelligence which only recently captured Rodolfo Salas, alias "Kumander Bilog," a top communist leader, his wife, and driver.

Topping the agenda in the next round of talks will be the case of Salas whose release is being demanded by the NDF against the military's insistence he was nabbed, not in the course of negotiations, but in "normal operations" against the insurgents.

The two lawyers yesterday visited Salas, alleged chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, at the Camp Crame stockade in Quezon City.

"We are waiting for them (government) to call a meeting if they want to talk to us," Sanidad told the INQUIRER after emerging from over two hours of talk with Salas.

Salas' mother, Beatriz, and other relatives later arrived to visit the rebel leader, until recently the most hunted New People's Army leader in the country.

Sanidad revealed that NDF negotiators sent a letter to him and Capulong shortly after Salas was arrested Sept. 29 by Constabulary operatives. In that letter, Zumel and Ocampo told the lawyers to continue meeting with their counterparts in the government side "to seek ways by which to resolve" the 17-year conflict.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government panel, said that he plans to visit Jose Concepcion, one of Salas' co-accused, to verify whether he met him on one of his meetings with the rebel panel. The NDF has said Concepcion was present during its Aug. 5 meeting with Mitra.

"I want to verify if the man is ... Concepcion. But I have to hear from Tony (Zumel) or Satur (Ocampo) if indeed he belongs to the NDF panel," Mitra said.

Mitra said that if he is convinced that the detained rebel is indeed part of the NDF panel; he would recommend his release.

Sanidad said the NDF was still awaiting word from government negotiators when the next meeting could take place. He said only he and Capulong could come to that meeting. [passage omitted]

SALAS MAY TESTIFY IN AQUINO MURDER TRIAL

HK091327 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 28

[By reporter Gerry N. Zaragona]

[Excerpts] The arrest of suspected communist leader Rodolfo Salas may be a bane to the communist insurgents, but it could prove to be a boon to the prosecutors of the Aquino-Galman double murder case.

Tanodbayan Raul Gonzalez told reporters yesterday that he had met with Salas at his detention cell at Camp Crame the other night, during which the suspected communist leader allegedly said in a one-hour conversation that the communists had nothing to do with the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

"It is not true that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]/New People's Army had anything to do with the death of the former Senator," Gonzalez quoted Salas as saying.

Gonzalez said when he brought up the possibility of Salas testifying at the retrial of the Aquino case, Salas "seems to be very receptive" to the idea.

Gonzalez hopes to use Salas's testimony to shatter the Marcos government theory, which was adopted by the military personnel accused, that Aquino was ordered killed by the communists and that Ronaldo Galman was assigned as the hitman.

"We will demolish the defense's theory with his testimony," Gonzalez told reporters.

However, Gonzalez said he advised Salas to consult with his lawyers regarding the prospect of his testifying at the Aquino trial.

"Whatever he says might incriminate him," Gonzalez described the problem. [passage omitted]

Observers said because of his pending rebellion charges, Sales may hesitate to testify since his testimony might incriminate him -- the same problem encountered by Jose Ma. Sison, the alleged founding chairman of CPP. [passage omitted]

8 SOLDIERS KILLED, 19 WOUNDED IN NPA AMBUSH

HK100609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas killed eight Philippine Army troops and wounded 19 others in a fresh attack on a central island, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Friday. Armed Forces spokesman here could not immediately confirm the report, which came amid an impasse in peace talks between President Corazon Aquino's government and the communist-led rebel National Democratic Front.

PNA said the ambush on an infantry convoy occurred Thursday in the coastal town of Rosario on southern Samar Island, a communist stronghold some 600 kilometers (373 miles) south of Manila.

New People's Army guerrillas opened fire from both sides of a road on a passing Army truck and the soldiers were "caught like sitting ducks," PNA said. Government forces launched a counter-attack but no clashes were reported.

The peace talks have been bogged down since last week when security forces arrested alleged communist chief Rodolfo Salas, his wife and an aide in Manila. PNA quoted unnamed senior military officials as saying that the ambush would prejudice the talks and that the communists did not seem interested in a ceasefire.

600 REBELS KILLED IN NPA PURGE OF 'ZOMBIES'

HK091401 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Text] Parang, Maguindanao -- Communist rebels slaughtered 600 of their own men in an unprecedented bloody purge in Northern Mindanao, Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, regional unified commander, said.

Adalem disclosed this during a command conference Tuesday of all ranking military commanders based in Mindanao presided over [by] the Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

He said documented evidence and discovery of mass graves as reported by a number of New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas who recently surrendered to military authorities indicated that the mass executions were carried out because the victims were suspected "zombies," the NPA term for deep penetration agents of the government.

The series of mass killings started early this year and ended only recently, Adalem said.

Government forces found 100 skeletal remains early this year in several grave sites in Misamis Oriental alone, Adalem said.

He said his troops are now scouring several graveyards in the region.

The mass execution of "zombies," has tremendously depleted the rank and file of the NPA in the area, according to Adalem.

Intelligence reports said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]/New People's Army in Northern Mindanao "regretted" the mass killing of their own followers, saying it only scared civilians from joining the underground movement, Adalem said.

He said NPA Red fighters decreased substantially in number during the past few months "because of setbacks suffered from their own 'Operation Linis' which has accounted for an estimated 600 party members at the hands of their own men."

The military has dubbed the incident as a "killing field" in the Philippines.

Adalem placed CPP/NPA regulars in Northern Mindanao at 798 with 790 party members and 117,000 mass base.

Out of the 2,294 barangays in the region, 168 are communist influenced, 586 infiltrated and over 1,000 are targeted for infiltration, Adalem said.

NPA ARMS SHIPMENT ALLEGED COMING FROM VIETNAM

HK100141 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The military has been placed on alert against a reported huge shipment of high-powered guns for the communist New People's Army coming from Vietnam. The arms shipment was disclosed by a former communist party secretary who identified himself only as Ka [Comrade] Temiong. He revealed the shipment to PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence authorities in Camp Crame yesterday [9 October].

Temiong said the arms shipment for the NPA were purchased by the Japanese Communist Party and is part of the so-called Soviet connection of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA. Temiong has been working for the government since his release from prison in 1980. He linked the clandestine arms shipment for the NPA to the recent visit to Japan by former NPA chief Dante Buscayno, alias Commander Dante. Temiong said the shipment consists mainly of the powerful AK-47 assault rifles.

AQUINO DISCOUNTS CPP COALITION, 'WAR' WITH NPA

HK100229 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino yesterday [9 October] discounted the possibility of (?resuming) war between the military and the New People's Army, allaying fears of a coup d'etat that would topple her 7-month government. The president, speaking before a professionals and business organizations' conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, said she will not allow a coalition government between her administration and the Communist Party of the Philippines even as peace talks negotiations are in progress to bring about enduring peace in the countryside. Even while campaigning for the February 7 snap election, she said she already announced that she would not take communists into her cabinet. She made these remarks during the more than 15-minute open forum following her speech before some 1,500 businessmen, bankers, finance executives, and members of the diplomatic corps.

According to the president, a military solution to the country's insurgency problem is not enough. She said this was discussed last Wednesday at a cabinet meeting at Malacanang. She said she and her cabinet have seriously considered General Fidel Ramos' proposal to adopt a total approach to the problem, including socioeconomic reforms that would improve the lot of the people in the rural areas. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS NEW ANTI-INSURGENCY TACTICS

HK091355 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 28

[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday took steps to mollify the defense-military establishment which has expressed dissatisfaction with the government's anti-insurgency task even as President Corazon C. Aquino maintained her policy of peaceful resolution of the problem.

The Cabinet unanimously approved six recommendations of New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, including an investigation of human rights violations attributed to insurgents.

The government's move comes after the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR] has opened investigation into human rights violations of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, but not of the communist New People's Army. This prompted the defense-military establishment to charge the PCHR of bias against the NAFP.

The Cabinet agreed to increase budgetary support for the NAFP's anti-insurgency campaign. No detail was made available on the amount of the budgetary increase.

The military has gotten the lion's share of the national budget since the 1972-81 martial-law years under former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Budget ministry sources said the defense budget was P8.85 billion in 1985 and P10.6 billion this year.

The Cabinet also decided to come up with a policy on amnesty and rehabilitation for rebels returning to the folds of law.

Ramos's other proposals approved by the Cabinet are:

-- Adoption of "national strategy based on agreed national objectives, priorities, allocation of resources and assignments."

-- Setting up of non-partisan (multi-party) secretariat and planning staff to support the National Security Council's work.

-- Follow-up on the Muslim and the Cordillera insurgents with which the government has forged ceasefire agreements through immediate developmental, social and political inputs.

-- A government information drive and holding of a "dialog with Mindanao," apparently referring to the anticipated peace talks with the other Muslim insurgent groups which have refused to recognize the peace pact signed by Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari with the Aquino government.

On the Mindanao peace effort, the government also announced the designation of Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno (ret.) as the President's representative to the joint MNLF-Government ceasefire committee.

Magno was also named presidential adviser on matters pertaining to the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]; the CPP military arm, the NPA; and the National Democratic Front which represents the NPA/CPP in the current negotiations with the government.

Magno is seen as a dove in the anti-insurgency campaign -- that is favoring Mrs. Aquino's "position of exhausting all peaceful means before resorting to war."

Ramos, who briefed the Cabinet for 50 minutes, said the communist-people's war "is now on the strategic counter offensive," which the CPP defines as the final substage of the "strategic defense stage."

This Maoist military principle requires the revolutionary people's war to go next through a "strategic stalemate" with the government forces before power is seized in the next and final stage of "strategic offensive." [passage omitted]

CEBU GOVERNMENT DEMANDS ENRILE'S RESIGNATION

HK100848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The local government of Cebu, the Philippines' most populous province, has demanded the resignation of outspoken Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, it was disclosed here Friday. The provincial board said Mr. Enrile should quit in light of his recent statements that President Corazon Aquino made a mistake when she declared a revolutionary government instead of maintaining the 1973 Constitution.

Mr. Enrile has said repeatedly that Mrs. Aquino should not have scrapped the Constitution, under which she ran against deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in February in a disputed election.

The board's resolution, which emerged from a meeting Thursday in nearby Baril, was the first formal call by provincial officials for his resignation since the post-election revolt in Manila that swept Mrs. Aquino to power. Mr. Enrile could not be reached for comment. [passage omitted]

MISUARI MAY HELP NAFF 'WIPE OUT' MINDANAO NPA

HK091415 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Excerpt] Cotabato City -- Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has signified his intention to fight side by side with the New Armed Forces of the Philippines against the New People's Army (NPA), highly reliable sources in Cotabato said.

Declassified reports indicated that Misuari will unleash his MNLF forces against NPA communist guerrillas in Mindanao if the NPA would attack him.

Misuari is at present going around Mindanao to consult with the people, both Muslims and Christians, on what form of government they would like, autonomy or secession.

Misuari was reported to be in Iligan City, Tuesday, together with a large fully armed MNLF delegation, to continue his consultation with the people.

The MNLF chairman is being secured by about 1,200 fully armed MNLF bodyguards wherever he goes.

Misuari had already gone to Sumisip, Basilan: Dinaig, Maguindanao: Marawi City, part of Cotabato City, Tagum, Davao del Norte: and Borobu, Surigao del Sur. He plans to visit Cagayan de Oro City.

When Misuari was told that his going around the big island is risky and he might be ambushed by NPA guerrillas along the way, Misuari, a Tausog, was quoted as saying: "That is good, so we can start the hostilities against the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA."

"We are going to work with the military to wipe out the CPP/NPA here," Misuari added.

NPA-MNLF clashes are not new. They happened before.

Two years ago, firefight erupted between the MNLF and NPA in the Davao area following the killings of several Muslims by NPA rebels.

But this is the first time that the MNLF, led by Misuari himself, threatened to wipe out CPP-NPA guerrillas operating in Mindanao.

So far, the NPA refrained from operating in areas predominantly inhabited by Muslims.

It was also noted that since Misuari arrived from self-exile in the Middle East, the NPA in Mindanao has taken the backseat, while the MNLF hogged the limelight. [passage omitted]

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES FEARED IN MINDANAO

HK091317 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Military authorities yesterday aired fears of a renewed outbreak of "war" in Mindanao following reports that Chairman Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front is consolidating his forces in a move to pursue the establishment of a separate republic.

Brig. Gen Cesar Tapia, new Southern Command chief, said yesterday renewed fighting in Mindanao is imminent between government forces and the MNLF due mainly to Misuari's actuations which, he claimed, had drawn protests from both Christian and Muslim sectors in the region.

A possible flashpoint is tonight's expected arrival in Zamboanga City where military authorities vowed to enforce strictly the firearms ban with no exception.

Misuari, who will travel overland from Pagadian City, will be accompanied by about a thousand security men. How they will react to the order for them to be disarmed can not be anticipated.

Brig. Gen Arturo Asuncion, deputy Regional Unified Command 9 chief, stressed that he has ordered strict implementation of the guntoting ban "without exempting anyone."

And, emphasizing his point, Asuncion added that "I have issued strict orders to shoot if they resist the firearms ban."

Troopers yesterday disarmed 500 armed MNLF followers from Sulu on their arrival at Zamboanga City yesterday.

But in Pagadian City, the 2,000 Bangsa Moro Army soldiers who landed at dawn yesterday threw the overwhelmingly Christian population into panic.

Brig. Gen. Ernesto Maderazo immediately deployed all military and police units, including the Tabak Division and elements of the Airborne Brigade, to secure all entry and exit points of Pagadian.

Asuncion, on the other hand, stressed that Misuari will be allowed only 10 close-in security personnel who will carry only sidearms.

The 500 MNLF followers disarmed yesterday were mostly civilians. They were assured the return of their firearms when they depart for Sulu.

But whether the estimated 1,000 security force of Misuari will agree to yield their guns tonight is a different matter.

In his report to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Tapia said the explosive Mindanao situation will be aggravated if the government refuses to meet with two other MNLF factions -- one lead by Hashim Salamat and the other by Dimas Pundato.

Tapia warned that the groups of Pundato and Salamat might create trouble if they are ignored by the Aquino government.

The Southern Chief said Misuari has been going around in Mindanao using his supposed consultation talks as a guise to promote secession rather than autonomy. "Misuari is tagging along with him 1,200 fully armed followers wherever he goes in Mindanao which has not only alarmed the population but elicited adverse reactions," Tapia added.

Misuari's consultation trips, however, has the imprimatur of President Aquino whose brother-in-law, Butz, at times joins the MNLF leader in his dialogs.

He further explained that both Christian and Muslims not aligned with the MNLF have criticized the Aquino government for not consulting them first before holding talks with Misuari. It was revealed that in the town of Esperanza in Sultan Kudarat, the residents have begun arming themselves as protection against a possible MNLF attack.

He added that "the transfusion of revolutionary fervor among the MNLF has resumed last month with the arrival of Misuari from the Middle East."

Misuari's Zamboanga Trip Postponed

HK100259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In Mindanao, Muslim separatist chieftain Nur Misuari and his 1,500 fully armed escorts postponed a scheduled trip to Zamboanga City yesterday [9 October] after the military stood pat on its decision to enforce a firearms ban in the city. The military insisted on disarming Misuari's men should they enter the city boundary from Pagadian City. Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, was to leave Pagadian City on board fifteen buses for a convoy to Zamboanga City to consult with city residents on the issue of autonomy for the Mindanao region. But military authorities said Misuari's men will be disarmed if they bring their guns along.

BMIP LEADER HITS AQUINO-MISUARI NEGOTIATIONS

HK091421 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Mindanao may become another "Beirut in three months," if the government continues to search for peace in southern Philippines through Nur Misuari, a Bangsa Moro official said.

Dr. Firdausi Abbas, chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party [BMIP] aligned with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) of Hashim Salamat and the MNLF reformists of Dimas Pundato, said all it takes for bloodshed to start anew in Mindanao is for Libya to recognize the independence of Mindanao.

Misuari is the chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). He met with President Aquino in Jolo, Sulu, last Sept 5 to find a solution to the 14-year-old secessionist problem in Southern Philippines which has claimed the lives of over 50,000 people.

MILF is the breakaway group of the MNLF which formed its own army.

"It will cost so much bloodshed especially on the part of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Before it is too late, the government should reexamine its policy in search for peace," Abbas said.

Abbas also criticized the present government for making peace negotiation a "family affair" with Agapito Butz Aquino working with Misuari and Margarita "Tingting" Cojuangco with Salamat.

"Mrs. Aquino is naive. She does not know the complexity of the problem," Abbas added.

"We could not understand why the president continues to deal with Misuari who advocates the dismemberment of the country. He continually preaches this in all Islamic fora in the world contrary to our government policy," Abbas noted.

He said it only takes Libya to declare its support for an independent Mindanao before arms and ammunition flow freely into the island.

"Once this happens, there will be a fight not anymore on issues but on religious belief," he said.

MILF CONFERENCE CALLS FOR 'MEANINGFUL AUTONOMY'

HK090719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Barapanan, Philippines, Oct 9 (AFP) -- A large Filipino Moslem rebel faction formally declared here Thursday that it was settling for political autonomy instead of secession from the Philippine Republic. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) stand for "meaningful autonomy" was stated in a declaration after a five-day congress by tens of thousands of members here on Mindanao Island.

The MILF had earlier demanded inclusion in negotiations with the government of President Corazon Aquino, who in September forged a truce and agreed to enter into peace talks with Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief.

The MNLF spearheaded the Moslem rebellion that flared in the 1970's.

The MILF, a breakaway MNLF faction led by Mr. Misuari's self-exiled former deputy Hashim Salamat, was restating a previous stand for autonomy. The MNLF officially is for secession, but sources say this may be lowered to autonomy. The MILF and MNLF are considered the largest Moslem rebels groups. A third and smaller faction, the MNLF reformist group, is also for autonomy.

The MILF claimed that 370,000 delegations attended its assembly here. No military estimates were available but independent eyewitnesses said the precise figure was around 200,000, with tens of thousands armed.

There are an estimated five million Moslem, most of them based in Mindanao Island, in this largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million. MILF Vice Chairman for Political Affairs Gazzali Gaffar, 38, said some MILF members pressed for secession but were overruled during the assembly.

KIDNAPPED SWISS RELEASED IN ZAMBOANGA

HK101402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Kidnapped Swiss tourist Hans Kunzli arrived in this southern Philippine city Friday after being freed by armed who had held him captive for more than two months. Mr. Kunzli, 45, a commercial painter from Zurich, looked pale and physically exhausted as he was taken to a military camp here for a medical check-up.

A journalist friend, Freddie Rom, told reporters his Moslem abductors released him to the custody of local official Faisal Salih Sunday [as received], without any concessions to the kidnappers.

MARCOS PROMISES VIOLENCE IF NAMED IN AQUINO CASE

HK091501 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By editor-in-chief Luis D. Beltran]

[Excerpt] A nationwide bloodbath to be unleashed by "hotheads who are even now asking permission to be left loose" was threatened by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos over his and his wife's inclusion as respondents in the Aquino-Galman murder case retrial.

Marcos made the threat in an exclusive interview with the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in Honolulu last week, saying that the "bloodshed would occur in the North, in the Visayas and in Mindanao" because his inclusion among the accused would make his "hot heads uncontrollable".

The former president was asked how he would react if the Tanodbayan were to include him and his wife, Ms. Imelda Marcos, in the amended charges in the retrial.

At the same time, Marcos branded the Supreme Court a "rubber stamp" of President Aquino, whom he consistently refused to call president in the course of the two-hour interview.

"By calling the previous trial a mistrial, on the basis of an examination of evidence which had been gone over by all judicial authorities at least twice, the Supreme Court branded itself a rubber stamp of Madame Aquino", Marcos said, vehemently.

He also denied any attempt to subvert the work of the Tanodbayan and the Sandiganbayan in connection with the murder trial and singled out former Tanodbayan prosecutor (now appellate court justice) Manuel Herrera as having "lied" about such an attempt.

Marcos claimed he had tape-recorded all his conversations with Herrera and the Tanodbayan prosecutors and at no instance did he attempt to influence their judgment on the matter.

When asked whom he believed killed Ninoy Aquino -- over three years after the assassination -- the deposed president replied with one name: "Galman".

The disclosure of Marcos was one of the many made during the interview with the INQUIRER at the Marcos beachfront house, where some 20 of his volunteer Ilocano "bolo-men" [men with Philippine swords] watched the interview from the sidelines. [passage omitted]

AQUINO CONSIDERS CANDIDATES FOR NEW GENERALS

HK091457 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] President Aquino is shopping around for new generals.

Yesterday afternoon, the Commander-in-chief met with five colonels in what a Guest House source said was an effort of Ms Aquino to put her personal seal of approval on the generals she will name.

She met with Navy Capt. Ernesto Ramos and Colonels Francisco Jucutan, Edgardo Abenina, Alejandro Galino, and Andrew Francisco, a day after meeting Navy chief Commodore Tagumpay Jardiniano.

The President is also scheduled to meet with Colonels Juanito Dabor, Francisco Dumpit, Manuel Cacanando, Juan Cabrera Jr., and Oscar Zalamea.

Of the 126 positions for general only 57 have been filled up, leaving 69 vacancies, the INQUIRER learned.

In addition to the generals, three colonels in the Metropolitan Manila police force are scheduled to get their star ranks, a Guest House Official said.

He identified two of the likely candidates as police Col. Ernesto San Diego and Col. Romeo Serrano. [passage omitted]

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Oct 10, 1986

